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DAILY REPORT

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KOMOTO ON WORLD ECONOMIC ISSUES AT OECD MEETING

OW101257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Paris, May 10, KYODO -- Toshio Komoto, head of Japan's Economic Planning Agency, Monday criticized high interest rates in the United States at a ministerial council session here of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Though conceding that high interest rates represented U.S. efforts to control inflation, Komoto nevertheless stressed that they were "reducing policy options open to OECD member countries and are having serious effects on their economic activities." He voiced the criticism after describing high interest rates prevailing worldwide as a great obstacle to increased private investment, which he noted as one of the necessary conditions for pulling the world economy out of current stagnation. Komoto also called for maintaining and strengthening the free trading system and promoting industrial cooperation and technological exchanges among nations.

The Japanese minister also emphasized the need to press forward with measures to ensure stable supplies of energy. "Now, when the world is enjoying a slight respite with regard to oil supply," he said, "we must push forward, in international cooperation, with policy measures such as ensuring stable oil supply, energy conservation, development of alternative energy sources and building up oil stocks." All of these measures are necessary to revitalize economic activity, he said.

Touching on the management of the Japanese economy, Komoto said Tokyo intended to "bring about economic growth sustained by domestic demand." In this context, he referred to Japan's interest rates, which are lower than those of other countries. He said that although Japan's nominal interest rates were low, its real interest rates were considered rather high as Japan's inflation rate was the lowest among the OECD nations.

"In this respect," he said, "the appropriate environment should be created for the use of flexible monetary policies to promote the domestic demand-sector investment and expanding equilibrium of trade." This was taken here as indicating that there was a possibility of reducing the Bank of Japan's official discount rate further.

Komoto also referred to Tokyo's current effort to open the Japanese market wider to foreign products -- an apparent attempt to allay persistent dissatisfaction in the U.S. and Western Europe with their massive trade deficits with Japan.

The Japanese Government, he said, has decided not only to carry out an across-the-board reduction of tariff rates two years ahead of the schedule agreed upon in the Tokyo round of multilateral trade talks, but to take such steps as improvement of Japan's import inspection procedures. "We will further endeavor to make our market more open from a long-term and overall point of view and, to this end, intend to make a decision soon on the second series of external economic measures (for increasing access to the Japanese market)," he said.

MITI MINISTER ABE LEAVES FOR PARIS TRADE TALKS

OW110045 Tokyo KYODO in English 0029 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 11, KYODO -- Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, left for Paris Monday night to attend the second trilateral trade conference to be held near the French capital Wednesday and Thursday. At the meeting, Abe will exchange views on trade problems with U.S. Trade Representative William Brock; Canadian Minister of State for Trade Ed Lumley; and Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the European Community Commission.

Ministry of International Trade and Industry officials said discussions at the conference, regarded as a warm-up for the Versailles summit of seven industrial democracies, will also cover ways to revitalize the sluggish economy. Abe is expected to explain Japan's new package of measures to open its market wider to foreign goods, now in the making, at the meeting, they said. He will also confer separately with Brock and Haferkamp on bilateral trade problems, they added.

FINANCE MINISTRY MISSION LEAVES FOR U.S., EUROPE

OW101209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 10, KYODO -- Japan sent a mission Monday to Europe and the United States to explain that its financial market is as open to foreign interests as those of the U.S. and European countries. The mission, made up of representatives of the finance ministry, banks and securities companies, is to visit Brussels on the first leg of a 12-day trip.

The mission is expected to visit West Germany, Britain and the U.S. later for direct talks with financial authorities, bankers and journalists to give such an explanation. The mission is led by Toshio Nagaoka, deputy director general of the Finance Ministry's Bureau of International Finance.

A bureau official said the mission would stress that the yen's internationalization has made rapid progress, and that the Japanese financial market is as open to foreign interests as those of European countries and the U.S. The mission is expected to return to Tokyo May 23.

OFFICIAL ON SOUTH KOREAN AID COMPROMISE PLAN

OW110609 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 11, KYODO -- The government is asking South Korea to produce a new compromise position on the deadlocked bilateral negotiations on its dollar 6 billion loans request from Japan. This was disclosed Tuesday by Akitane Kiuchi, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, in his reply to opposition questioners at an upper house committee concerning Korea's aid request for its current five-year social and economic development program. Kiuchi admitted that he was not necessarily optimistic about a quick solution to the stalled negotiations.

In its latest effort, Japan sent Sensuke Yanagiya, deputy foreign minister, to Seoul late last month to seek a compromise by offering some dollar 4 billion loans, including about dollar 1.5 billion in governmental yen loans.

Despite two rounds of talks between Yanagiya and Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong, however, the two countries failed to narrow the gap, forcing the Tokyo government to give up a plan for compromise solution to it with a Seoul visit by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurachi earlier this month. The negotiators in the Seoul talks only agreed to continue the talks.

During Tuesday's house committee meeting, Kiuchi said the dollar 4 billion Japan proposed to Seoul last month is the highest Japan now could offer to help the Korean Government for the five-year program.

Also appearing before the house meeting, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said he understood that the Korean side had shown its understanding of the Japanese Government's efforts and sincerity in seeking accord on the problem.

NEW LIBERAL CLUB DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SEOUL

OW100319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 10, KYODO -- A delegation from Japan's minor opposition New Liberal Club left for Seoul Monday for talks with President Chon Tu-hwan and other South Korean officials. The delegation, led by Club representative Seiichi Tagawa, will discuss with Korean officials economic cooperation between the two nations and the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

SUZUKI, BURMA'S TUN TIN DISCUSS ECONOMIC AID

OW100939 Tokyo KYODO in English 0922 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 10, KYODO -- Burma's Deputy Prime Minister Thura U Tun Tin asked Japan Monday to continue extending economic assistance to his country, government officials said. In a 20-minute meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Tun Tin invited him to visit Burma, the officials said. Suzuki told Tun Tin that his visit should be discussed through diplomatic channels.

Tun Tin, who is also minister of planning and finance, arrived here Wednesday to prepare for a meeting in Tokyo on July 6 of World Bank members which assist Burma, the officials said. Burma has asked Japan to increase its official development assistance by 20 percent for fiscal 1982 from yen 34.5 billion (about dollar 147 million) in fiscal 1981.

Tun Tin is scheduled to leave Japan for home Tuesday.

PACIFIC BASIN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OPENS

OW100239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0232 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Nagoya, May 10, KYODO -- A total of some 455 business leaders from 22 countries opened a four-day conference here Monday morning to discuss ways to promote economic cooperation in the Pacific Basin region.

At the 15th general meeting of the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC), the participants will also exchange views on such matters as international trade friction, North-South economic cooperation and the possibility of forming a Pacific economic bloc like the European common market.

Substantial discussions on these matters will begin at a plenary session to be held Tuesday with Noboru Goto, vice president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and James D. Hodson, former U.S. ambassador to Japan and vice chairman of the U.S. PBEC National Committee, serving as co-chairman.

The main theme for the meeting is "Pacific interdependence -- development of PEC (Pacific Economic Community) concept." The PEC concept, proposed by Goto in 1979, calls for establishment of an economic cooperation organization like the European Common Market for the two ultimate purposes of achieving balanced economic growth in Pacific Basin countries and establishing an international economic order through promotion of free international trade and investment activities.

NODONG SINMUN HITS U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY

SK101548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "U.S. Imperialists Must Withdraw Their Hands of Interference From Central American Region," which says:

Letting out the outburst that only "A prompt and decisive action can prevent the appearance of a new Cuba or a new Nicaragua, the United States is now staging a large-scale war exercise called "Ocean Venture 82" in the Caribbean region and earlier, in March, they held the first large-scale NATO military rehearsal in the Gulf of Mexico, since the NATO was formed, the article notes, and adds:

This indicates that the United States renders a zealous backing, economic and military, to the pro-U.S. reactionary regimes in that region, while driving them into the suppression of people and fascistization, in order to block the trend towards independence, the paper says:

The high-handed armed intervention of the U.S. imperialists and their plots to overthrow others governments are an anachronistic act. With no desperate attempt can they bar the righteous struggle of the Central American peoples for independence and liberation. The U.S. imperialists must discontinue their criminal acts going against the will and desire and the peoples in this region and withdraw their hands of interference from there.

KIM IL-SONG, OTHERS MARK CZECH LIBERATION DAY

Kim Il-Song Greet's President

SK090834 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on May 7 to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

The message reads: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, I extend warm congratulations and greetings to you and through you, to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the government and people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Over the past 37 years since the liberation of the country the Czechoslovak people have achieved great successes in their efforts to defend the gains of socialism and build their country into a developed socialist state under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The Korean people highly appraise this and wish you and the Czechoslovak people big successes in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 16th Congress of the CCP.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation forged between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

O Chin-u Message

SK090842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

The message says that today the Czechoslovak people and people's army soldiers are successfully accelerating the building of a developed socialist society and creditably defending the gains of the revolution.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations forged between our two armies will grow stronger and develop, the message sincerely wishes the minister of national defense and the officers and men of the Czechoslovak People's Army new success in their work for the implementation of the decisions of the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Yi Chong-ok Message

SK090839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Expressing the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two brotherly peoples will grow stronger and develop in the interests of socialist construction in the two countries, the message wishes the premier and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic new success in their work to carry through the decisions of the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Ho Tam Message

SK100810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

The message expresses the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the interests of socialism and world peace and wishes the Czechoslovak foreign minister new success in his responsible work.

Hwang Chang-yop Message

SK100815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Alois Jindra, chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will grow stronger and develop in the interests of our two countries and two peoples.

Envoy Hosts Reception

SK080428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA) -- Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Josef Hadravek hosted a reception at his embassy on the evening of May 7 to mark the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Invited there were Comrades Kang Song-san, Hwang Chang-yop and Hong Si-hak, and Choe Chong-kun, Yi Chong-mok, Kim Pong-chu, Cho Yong-kuk, Chong Myong-hui and other personages concerned.

Attending there was Pavel Majersky, vice-minister of Technological Development and Investment of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and head of the scientific and technical cooperation delegation of Czechoslovakia staying in Pyongyang.

Ambassador Josef Hadravek spoke first. Then vice-premier Hong Si-hak made a speech. The attendants raised glasses to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

MINJU CHOSON Commentary

SK090926 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0910 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today dedicates a signed article to the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Noting that the liberation of Czechoslovakia on May 9, 1945, was an epochal event which brought about a new turn in the history of her people, the article says:

Over the past 37 years since liberation the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Communist Party have defended the gains of the revolution, crushing the repeated subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the class enemies at home and abroad, and vigorously advanced along the road of socialism.

Today they are endeavoring to carry out the tasks set forth at the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Our people are sincerely rejoiced over all the successes of the Czechoslovak people in socialist construction.

The peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia established the bonds of friendship and have supported and cooperated with each other in the course of the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

The Korean people will continue to make efforts to further expand and develop the friendly relations with the Czechoslovak people in various domains.

Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our people wish the Czechoslovak people greater success in the struggle for the development and prosperity of the country.

KIM IL-SONG REPLIES TO BRESHNEV BIRTHDAY CABLE

SK101028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message on May 6 to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in reply to the latter's message of greetings sent on his 70th birthday.

The reply message reads:

I express thanks to you and to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for your congratulations and good wishes offered on my birthday.

Expressing the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to wish you new success in your responsible work for the development and prosperity of the Soviet society and the promotion of the wellbeing of the Soviet people.

NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

SK102245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2236 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA) -- The delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by its First Deputy Editor-In-Chief, Chong Ha-Chon, returned home on May 10 by plane after attending celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the founding of PRAVDA, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

It was met at the airport by Deputy Editor-In-Chief of NODONG SINMUN So Dong-Pom, and Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

SOVIET FILM WEEK MARKS WAR ANNIVERSARY

SK110427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA) -- A Soviet film week opened on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

An opening ceremony of the film week was held on May 10 at the Nakwon Cinema House in Pyongyang.

Present at the ceremony were Ho Paek-San, vice-minister of culture and arts, personages concerned and working people in the city.

Invited there were members of the Soviet movie delegation headed by M.A. Filatov, party secretary of the Soviet State Cinematographic Committee, Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of his embassy and cultural officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Speeches were exchanged there. The attendants appreciated a Soviet feature film. During the film week Soviet films will be screened at cinema houses in Pyongyang and local areas.

SOVIET ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK110407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences headed by A.S. Khokhlov, deputy chief secretary of the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, arrived in Pyongyang on May 10 by plane.

It was met at the airport by Sin Hun-kyu, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences, personages concerned and Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang.

CPSU WORKERS DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT 10 MAY

SK102244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2238 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA) -- A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by G.S. Strizhov, vice-director of the Science and Education Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, arrived in Pyongyang on May 10 by air.

The delegation was met at the airport by Choe Chung-sam, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned, Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang.

KWP REPLIES TO CCP BIRTHDAY CABLE TO KIM IL-SONG

SK081020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message to Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in reply to a message of greetings sent by the CPC Central Committee to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The message dated May 6 reads:

The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea expresses deep thanks to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the fraternal Chinese people for extending warm congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Convinced that the great friendship and militant solidarity forged between the parties and peoples of the two countries would be further consolidated and developed through the common struggle against imperialism, we heartily wish the fraternal Chinese people under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China bigger successes in their struggle to achieve the stability and unity of the whole country and realize the country's modernization, firmly adhering to the four principles, and in their struggle to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the homeland.

HUNGARIAN WEEKLY VIEWS KIM CHONG-IL AS SUCCESSOR

SK102256 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2243 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA) -- A recent issue of the Hungarian weekly MAGYAR IFJUSAG carried an article highly praising the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, printing his portrait, according to a report.

It says: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea celebrates the birthdays of two persons as particularly important national holidays.

April 15 this year is the 70th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, highly respected as the great leader, and February 16 this year the 40th birthday of the respected leader of the entire Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a youngest politician but he enjoys the warm love and deep respect of the people of this country.

The people of this country shout for joy simply at his august name.

He was elected member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, secretary, and member of the Military Commission, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea at its sixth congress held in October 1980.

On his 40th birthday Comrade Kim Chong-il was awarded the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in high recognition of his revolutionary exploits.

Comrade Kim Chong-il was born at a secret camp of Mt Paekdu in 1942.

Already in his childhood he had unusual sagacity and extraordinary intelligence.

He graduated from the Kim Il-song University together with other Korean youths.

In his school days Comrade Kim Chong-il always took the lead in doing social labour and struck teachers in the study of the revolutionary theory of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Chong-il is the successor to the revolutionary cause of president Kim Il-song.

People's Korea celebrates the birthday of President Kim Il-song and the birthday of Comrade Kim Chong-il with a high degree of loyalty.

Some time ago the Korean people celebrated the 40th birthday of Comrade Kim Chong-il with high loyalty.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES CEAUSESCU ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

SK072210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on May 7 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, on the occasion of the 61st founding anniversary of the RCP.

The message says:

I extend warmest felicitations and comradely greetings to you and, through you, to the fraternal Romanian Communists and people in the name of all our party members and the Korean people and in my own, on the occasion of the 61st founding anniversary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The founding of the Romanian Communist Party was a historic event of great significance in the development of the revolutionary struggle of the Romanian working class and people.

The RCP successfully organised and led the struggle of the popular masses to achieve national independence and turn their backward country into an independent socialist country with modern industry and developed agriculture.

Today the Romanian people have made a big advance in their efforts to carry through the decisions of the 12th Congress of the RCP and build a multilaterally developed socialist society under the leadership of the party headed by you.

Our party and people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements made by your party and your people in different socio-economic fields.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will further develop in depth in the spirit of the talks that took place at recent meeting with you in Pyongyang and the agreement reached there. I heartily wish greater successes to you in your work and to your party and people in their efforts for the prosperity of the country.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS ROMANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

SK090859 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 105th anniversary of the independence of the Romanian state.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN notes that on May 9, 1877, the Romanian people achieved the independence of the country, breaking away from the yoke of Turkey through their arduous struggle. It says:

The Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party rose in all-people, anti-fascist armed uprising in August, 1944 to topple the military fascist dictatorial regime and drove the fascist German aggression forces out of their territory.

Today they are making a big stride forward in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and carry out the production assignments for the second year of the present five-year plan ahead of schedule under the leadership of the party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The government of Romania is striving for peace and security in Europe, international detente, and for a peaceful settlement of disputes and for disarmament and abolition of nuclear weapons in the field of international relations.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes registered by the fraternal Romanian people.

At present the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Romania are constantly consolidating and developing under the direct concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The recent emotional meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in Pyongyang and the DPRK-RSR joint statement made public at its end carried weighty significance in bringing the friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples to a new higher stage.

The Korean people will make all efforts, as in the past, so in future, to consolidate and develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with the Romanian people.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says:

The Korean people wish the fraternal Romanian people new success in the struggle for the fulfillment of the present five-year plan ahead of schedule and for the building of a multilaterally-developed socialist society.

KIM IL-SONG REPLIES TO KHIEU SAMPHAN CABLE

BK080724 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
7 May 82

[Text] The following is a message of thanks from his excellency Kim Il-song, DPRK president, to Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean State Presidium chairman:

Excellency Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean State Presidium.

I would like to express profound thanks to you for your warmest congratulations and best wishes sent to me on behalf of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean government and in your own name on my reelection as president of the DPRK. On this occasion, I wish you and the Kampuchean people greater victories in your struggle for national independence and territorial integrity.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK Pyongyang, 30 April 1982

PREMIER RESPONDS TO KHIEU SAMPHAN CABLE

BK080726 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
7 May 82

[Text] The following is a message of thanks from His Excellency Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council to Democratic Kampuchean Prime Minister Khieu Samphan:

Excellency Khieu Samphan, prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean government: I would like to express profound thanks for your warmest congratulatory message sent to me on my reelection as premier of the DPRK State Administration Council. On this occasion, I wish you and your people new victories in the defense of your territorial integrity.

[Signed] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council Pyongyang,
30 April 1982

HEAD OF NONALIGNED NEWS AGENCY POOL ARRIVES

SK072235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA) -- Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, arrived in Pyongyang on May 7 by plane.

He was met at the airport by General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Kim Song-kol, its Deputy General Director Song Pong-sun and Yugoslav Ambassador to Korea Ljupco Taciovski.

EX-ROK OFFICIAL PRAISES KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK080930 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 7 May 82

[Statement issued at Pyongyang press conference on 7 May by Choe Tok-sin, former South Korean foreign minister, former commander of South Korean Army Corps and former president of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism -- read by announcer]

[Text] A U.S.-resident Korean compatriot Mr Choe Tok-sin, former South Korean foreign minister, former commander of a South Korean Army Corps as a lieutenant general and former president of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism, who was visiting the homeland to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday, was interviewed by reporters on 7 May before leaving Pyongyang.

Placed on the front wall of the news conference room was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Present at the news conference were reporters working for newspaper, broadcast and news agency media in Pyongyang. At the news conference, Mr Choe Tok-sin issued a statement on his departure.

The statement reads: I visited the northern half of the republic -- my homeland -- for the second time to offer congratulations to the great leader President Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. The president's birthday is not only a national festivity of all Koreans loving the country and the nation, irrespective of their ideology and system, but a common holiday of the world's people aspiring to live in a new independent world.

When I visited the homeland for the first time last year, I was impressed by the great achievements the great president had made for the country and the nation. Since then I have confirmed that the president is the great leader all Koreans loving the country and the nation -- be they communists or nationalists -- should admire and uphold. For this reason, I have resolutely come to the road to the liberation of the fatherland, believing that greeting the president on his 70th birthday is an obligation as a member of the nation.

While in the fatherland, I had the opportunity to participate in celebrations marking the president's 70th birthday with compatriots, brothers and sisters and high-ranking officials from the five continents of the world and to tour various places of the fatherland. I had the highest honor and joy of being received and invited to a luncheon by the president on 3 May.

Leaving my fatherland, the country of the great President Kim Il-song and the bosom of the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il with such supreme honor, I intend to briefly tell the people at home and abroad my impression of the 15 April festivities and of various places of the northern half of the republic.

1. On the worldwide grand political festival.

The 70th birthday of President Kim Il-song was not only the grand festival of Korea but also a grand festival of the Third World and a great jubilee of the world. This was proved by the fact that congratulatory delegations consisting of heads of state and high-ranking leaders of governments, political parties and organizations and congratulatory troupes of noted artists came to Pyongyang from a hundred and scores of countries, representing all races and classes in all continents of the globe. Furthermore, congratulatory delegations offered greetings to the president on his 70th birthday, unanimously extolling the greatness of the president and his achievements, transcending differences in their customs, country, continent, ideology and system. Artists at home and abroad dedicated to the president a hymn of best wishes, singing "The Sun of Mankind" unanimously in Korean. At an evening party, hosts and guests joyfully danced together.

When I met and conversed with foreign guests, I discovered that their words and deeds came from the heart. For this reason, I cannot but say the president's 70th birthday was a worldwide fete. When did we have this grand fete in the history of our nation? When was this kind of grand political event held in the world? Only our fellow countrymen, who uphold the sun of mankind, could receive the glory of celebrating this kind of grand fete.

In other words, this unheard-of festive event was a natural outcome of the greatness of the president and a proof of the tremendous might of this greatness.

If it were not the 70th birthday of a world-famous, great man respected by mankind and worshipped by all people, how could so long a procession of congratulatory delegations come to the East from all parts of the globe and how could the voices of congratulations from the bottom of hearts of all people at home and abroad be so loud?

I definitely state that throughout history there has not been so extraordinary and outstanding leader of all people in the East or West as our president.

I think that the greatness of the president lies in the greatness of thought and theory, the greatness of the exploits of leadership and nobleness of personality and virtue.

The great leader [yongsu] President Kim Il-song, whom the people heartily respect, is the man who has opened up the genuine ideological history for human beings in the long ideological history of mankind by discovering and creating the chuche idea, giving the water of life to mankind and indicating the course of history in which all the world people believe; who has built a paradise for people in the northern half of the fatherland by putting the great chuche idea into practice; who has ushered in a new historical era in which the independence of mankind is glorified, the independence of the nation is respected and the world is made independent on the globe; and who has devoted himself to life for people by always serving the masses, regarding them as his teachers, and sharing their joys and sorrows.

The president is the great man of outstanding great men and a mythological, illustrious hero who enjoys the reverence of all sensible figures and whom even obstinate followers of hostile ideology cannot but respect.

It is only too natural, therefore, that the 70th birthday of the president was declared as a worldwide holiday.

It was, I think, also a fruition of the outstanding leadership [yongdoryok] of the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il that the 70th birthday of the president could be adorned as the greatest jubilee ever in history.

It is not likely at all that the functions marking the 70th birthday of the president had been organized by the president himself. The compatriots of the fatherland have said that the outstanding dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il who personally designs, plans and administers all state affairs in the northern half of the fatherland directly initiated, organized and guided all the celebrations.

All the world people, awed, have marveled at the high-level technology, content and art of the grand mass gymnastic display of school children and students in Pyongyang, the grand festive performance of a total of 5,000 artists, the grand soiree of the working people in the city and all the other colorful and gigantic events. And all foreigners have been unsparing in their unanimous praise of the outstanding organizational skill and leadership over these events.

Moreover, because of their magnificance and size, and the modern, long-range architectural art and wholeheartedness dwelling in them, the Tower of the Chuche Idea and the Arch of Triumph which were built on the eve of the president's birthday are great monuments -- unprecedented in the world -- and masterpieces of world's highest grade.

Along with these, the Kim Il-song Stadium, the Grand People's Study House, the Munsu Street resembling a city, the Chongryu Restaurant, the ice rink, the department store and many other buildings which have sprung up like so many mushrooms after a rain are wonderful creations -- unprecedented in the world's architectural history.

The construction of all these buildings had been just begun or had not been begun yet when I arrived here in July last year. However, I was really surprised at the fact that their construction was completed in only a few months.

Underlying these mysterious miracles are the extraordinary intelligence and matchless leadership of Mr Kim Chong-il, a sagacious great master of guidance. [yongmyonghasin hyangdoui kojang]

Meeting up with such facts which deserve congratulations, I had no choice but to express my highest accolades to the dear leader and praise his greatness. He is, indeed, a great man of versatile talents and accomplishments, who is possessed of the intelligence of foresight and the secret of the marvelous art of leadership.

He who created a stir in the history of world philosophy by making public the immortal classic treatise on the *chuche* idea on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the president is a great sage who will represent the future of the nation and mankind, appearing ahead of time with the ability of a flawless man to lead the highly developed society of thousands of years ahead.

I confess that I could understand at last the true reason why many public figures of all circles the world over come to Pyongyang.

For this reason, it is by no means an accident that many foreign delegations have come to offer congratulations. This is our nation's pride and glory in the highest form. How can anyone with human conscience and national soul fail to derive national dignity from the fact that we uphold two great leaders?

In the past, our nation had been dominated by other countries. Therefore, flunkeysts crowded this country and our nation had to suffer the tragedy of wailing and lamenting loudly on the loss of the nation. Our nation, with its sovereignty lost, which once had to beg for independence from other countries and cried out for national independence by committing suicide by disembowelment at the international peace conference, has now emerged as a great nation in the spotlight of the times, envied by the world. Is it not because we uphold the great leader?

It is natural for all Korean compatriots living abroad to praise the great national leader President Kim Il-song as the sun and to celebrate his birthday. I think it is natural for them to admire the dear comrade leader Mr Kim Chong-il who is further more shining national dignity by inheriting the cause of President Kim Il-song.

2. About the national strength of the northern half of the fatherland:

When I visited here in 1981, I was surprised at the entirely changed aspect of the fatherland and endlessly admired it. Now, this time, I came to have an understanding of the true aspect of my fatherland in principle and came to have new conviction. That is, the northern half of my fatherland is a great nation possessing world-renowned, great national strength.

When we talk about the national strength, we often refer to economic strength. But I think we should not look at it that way. The essence of national strength is the leader and people. In other words, what leader the nation upholds and what people it populates, what kind of relations it has between the leader and the people and what mutual relations the people have among themselves are the basis of national strength; then come economic and military strength.

In view of this, the republic is guided by the great President Kim Il-song revered by the world people and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il who has inherited all his distinguished personality, intelligence and ability.

And under the leadership of these are the great, educated people. The greatness of the compatriots living in the fatherland is proved by all the surprising reality constructed and created in the land of the fatherland. As commented unanimously by the foreigners upon the celebration functions, the greatness is also displayed in the fact that the people are organized and united.

All compatriots in the homeland are one in body and spirit, armed and guided by the *chuche* idea. In particular, the leader loves the people and the people love the leader with high esteem -- this is a common sense of duty here, the superior and the inferior forming one flesh. Everyone admits that no other such people, united as firm as rock, can be seen in any other part of the world.

The power of such a people is stronger than that of atomic or nuclear bombs. Physical force can destroy buildings but not the people's spiritual power.

It is my conviction that the fact that the homeland is achieving such surprising development and daily creating miracles originate from this. Great, likewise, is the economic potential.

On the occasion of the great holiday of April, all the aforesaid monumental edifices built within a few months or a year and all the children and families received precious presents all at once. This is unthinkable without mighty economic power. Therefore, all people here are leading a happy life.

Here one does not find the unfortunate life which is seen everywhere in South Korea. People here are equal and in harmony with bright faces and their chests out.

Even though there are no privileged class or places where they seek pleasure, there are places offering pleasures for the masses. There are no private swimming pools, but there are public swimming pools and public bathrooms. Even though there is no system under which only the haves can study, in this society there is a study system by which all the people can learn and study until they are old and die. This is the reality of the northern half of the homeland.

This is why I said that this is the earthly paradise desired in our chondoism. What I have understood here this time is that everybody in the homeland, because he is free from the worries of eating, shelter, educating the children, getting medical treatment and taxes and because he is living well and working happily free from all worry, lives to an advanced age.

In the northern half of the fatherland, people sing about being young in the 60's and celebrating birthdays in their 90's, but I want to say that they are still young in their 70's and celebrate their 100th birthdays.

What makes me most happy is that the great president is still an active man in his 70's. Good health and long life of the president is what is most desired by the people. That is what gives them the greatest pleasure.

Looking up to the respected president, I want to sing to the joy of being young in the 70's and celebrating a 100th birthday, hoping that he will not grow any older.

Of course, the people in the northern half of the homeland are wishing the same thing. I believe that to be young in the 70's and to celebrate a 100th birthday reflect the reality of the homeland. Not only humans live a long life in this paradise but also the mountains, rivers, grass and trees, and birds of all kinds. Even the fish, free from the damages caused by human beings and pollution, live and grow.

It is a land utterly different from what I had been told in the south and abroad. The reality is quite different, indeed.

What does this peaceful paradise have to do with the threat of southward invasion clamored about by the authorities in the south? The Grand People's Study Hall in which the people learn or great resort places where the working people rest and seek pleasure cannot pose the threat of southward invasion. It is undeniable clear that the stadium where the students perform mass gymnastic exercises or the department stores crowded by the customers cannot be bullets and cannon shells threatening them. Presenting my impressions of the celebrations for the great world-renowned holiday and some of what I believe, I am convinced that the compatriots in the south and abroad will trust me.

Of course, I understand that a few who have not seen the reality will harbor misgivings. That is because I had once been in such a whirlwind in the past. Nevertheless, truth is always exposed to the light. Those who only heard anticommunist propaganda in the south and abroad will one day come to see justice and truth. This is my firm belief.

Looking forward to such a day, I will devote myself to the social democratization of the south and the cause of national reunification to make all the compatriots in the south and abroad understand the reality of the northern half of the republic, and all the compatriots at home and abroad will live harmoniously and happily in the land of the fatherland.

In conclusion, I wholeheartedly wish good health and long life to the great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

At the same time, I express my gratitude to the compatriots in the northern half of the republic who accorded me such hospitality during my visit.

[signed] 7 May 1982

NODONG SINMUN: PARTY GUIDES REUNIFICATION EFFORT

SK080210 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 7 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 8 May special article: "The KWP is a Guide Which Leads the Cause of the Fatherland's Reunification to Victory"]

[Text] The Korean revolution has advanced far since the time when the chuche revolutionary cause began to develop in the forest of Mt Paektu. During a period of more than half a century, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have achieved the liberation of the fatherland, successfully carried out a two-stage social revolution and changed our country, which once was backward, into a most powerful socialist industrial country by vigorously accelerating construction. However, our chuche cause has not been completed. Our people still have to travel a long and grim road. While expediting the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic, we should achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification -- a unanimous and ardent desire of all the people -- by smashing the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas. Thus, we should cement the severed lifeline of the people and build an independent, prosperous, powerful and wealthy unified country in the 3,000-li land.

Our glorious party is leading the struggle to accomplish the sacred cause of the fatherland's reunification. The KWP -- the organizer and encourager of all victories of our people -- is a guiding force which, taking responsibility for the destiny of all the people, is making every effort to achieve the cause of reunification. Through their experiences, our people firmly believe that they can achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification only under the leadership of the party. Just as our people greeted the historic great event of the liberation of the fatherland as a great victory by loyally holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all party members and workers are now firmly determined to achieve the cause of the fatherland's reunification without fail by following the brilliant guidance of the glorious party center.

1. The KWP is the party which, regarding the cause of the fatherland's reunification as the most important revolutionary task, actively struggles to achieve this cause. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Reunifying the divided fatherland is the supreme national duty and the most important revolutionary task assigned our party and people.

Whether or not the party correctly sets forth the revolutionary task poses a basic question which influences the leading position and role of the party. Only a party which sets forth a correct revolutionary task can correctly organize and mobilize the people in the struggle to accomplish this task. However, correctly setting forth the revolutionary task is not easy. Only a party which resolutely struggles to meet the desire of the people and which has insight into the lawful rule of the development of history, and into the trend of the contemporary era based on a correct guiding idea, can set forth a most correct revolutionary task.

The KWP is an advance unit which completely takes responsibility for the destiny of our people and leads the work of pioneering this destiny. The duty of our party is to provide the people with an independent and creative life and to achieve the endless prosperity of the people. Without the struggle to achieve the freedom, happiness, prosperity and bright future of our peoples, we cannot imagine the struggle of our party. To achieve the freedom and happiness of all the people, our party, while resolutely protecting the sovereignty of the country and the people and while leading the people, has established the most advanced socialist system and built on a wasteland a powerful socialist country which has the solid foundation of a self-reliant national economy and a brilliant national culture. To help our people enjoy a better life, our party has set forth a new, magnificent plan for socialist construction and has led the struggle to implement this plan.

Indeed, there is no more precious thing for our party than the interests of the country and the people. There is no more sacred thing for it than to fulfill the will and desire of the people. Today, the unanimous desire of the Korean people is to end the division of the people at the earliest possible date and achieve the country's reunification. The Korean people have suffered the tragedy of division of the people for nearly 40 years. The division of the national territory and the people, which has been forced by foreign forces, has not only hindered the uniform development of the country, but also brought greater misfortune and suffering to our people with each passing day. In particular, national division has brought immeasurable disaster to the South Korean people. If we fail to achieve the fatherland's reunification and make division lasting, the Korean people will remain divided forever and the South Korean people will be unable to extricate themselves from the yoke of slavery. Indeed, ending the tragedy of the division of the people and reunifying the fatherland is the supreme, long-cherished desire of the Korean people, the implementation of which should not be delayed even a moment. This is a vital issue which influences the destiny of the people.

Without fulfilling such an ardent desire of the people, no one can accomplish his duty before history and the contemporary era and struggle to protect the interests of the people and to achieve their prosperity and development.

While struggling to achieve the prosperity of the country, completely taking responsibility for the destiny of the people, our party has regarded the fatherland's reunification as the most urgent revolutionary task to prevent the division of the people and end the misfortunes and disasters suffered by the South Korean people.

Regarding the immortal *chuche* idea invented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a guideline, the KWP is struggling to embody this idea. Because of this, regarding sovereignty as the lifeline of the country and the people, our party is struggling to resolutely protect and safeguard it. By struggling under the banner of the *chuche* idea, our party has built a self-reliant, independent and powerful socialist country capable of self-defense in the northern half of the republic and helped the people become the masters of the country, society and their own destiny. This is a great victory and a brilliant result which our party has achieved in the struggle to embody the *chuche* idea. Because of the division of the national territory and the people, however, our people have failed to achieve sovereignty on a nationwide scale and their dignity and honor have been cruelly trampled underfoot in the half of the country. The half of the national territory has been trampled underfoot by foreign aggressors and two-thirds of the people are still bound to the iron shackle of oppression. This is the greatest tragedy suffered by our country and people.

Unless this tragedy is ended, we cannot achieve the sovereignty of the people. Nor can we help all the people become the true masters of their own destiny. Because of this, our party has regarded the task of achieving nationwide sovereignty by reunifying the country to achieve the pan-national victory of the chuche idea as the most important revolutionary task.

There is no more painful thing for our party than to see the division of the people continue. There is no more urgent task for it than to reunify the fatherland. It is the firm will and stand of our party that we cannot bequeath a divided fatherland to our next generation and that we should reunify the country without fail in our generation. Proceeding from this, all the activities of our party have been directed and devoted to the sacred cause of the fatherland's reunification -- a joint cause of the people. In formulating policy or even setting forth a plan, our party has always placed first priority on the cause of reunification. While building a new plant or while erecting a monumental object, it has carried out these projects with a single desire for reunification. This eloquently shows how dearly our party values the interests and destiny of the people. Indeed, there is no other such party as our party which values the destiny of the people and which ardently desires the country's reunification. This shows that our party is a patriotic party which truly loves the country and the people and which makes every effort to achieve the cause of the fatherland's reunification.

2. The KWP is a great party which leads to victory, the struggle of our people to achieve the fatherland's reunification. To lead the people along the straight road of victory, the party should always set forth a correct goal and method and skillfully lead the struggle to achieve this goal. Thus, it can tell the people which road they should traverse in their advance, help them entertain firm confidence in victory and an indomitable fighting spirit and victoriously pioneer the road of arduous and complicated struggle by organizing and mobilizing the people, overcoming difficulties and trials.

Just as it did in carrying out all other work, our party has always set forth the most correct policy in dealing with the question of the fatherland's reunification. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The basic policy which our party has consistently pursued in the struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification is to achieve the country's reunification by the Korean people themselves, independently and peacefully based on the principle of democracy, without the interference of any foreign force.

As clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, independent and peaceful reunification is a basic policy firmly followed by our party. In light of the essence and nature of the reunification question, of the will and desire of the people and of the situation in the country, the policy of our party for reunification is totally just. This policy intensively reflects our party's independent, peace-loving and patriotic stand for preventing foreign forces making a mockery of the country and the people and benefiting by randomly interfering in the internal affairs of the people and achieving the country's reunification without the destruction of the national territory and without the sacrifice of the people.

This is why our party has been consistently maintaining this policy since the country was divided. Based on this policy, our party has sought ways to achieve national reunification, suggested reasonable proposals one after another and taken initiatives to relieve the compatriot's suffering.

Noted in our reunification proposal are such questions as doing away with military confrontation and easing tension in Korea, replacing mistrust and misunderstanding between the North and South with trust and harmony, and realizing exchange and collaboration between the North and South, tearing down barriers between them.

The reunification proposal advanced by our party suggests in detail what would be the form, title, composition and agenda of dialogue and negotiation -- if ever undertaken -- and what would be the contents, means and object and scale of exchange and collaboration between the North and South. Clearly stated in our party's reunification proposal are all the questions related to the country's reunification, such as humanitarianism issues designed to ease the suffering of the dispersed families and relatives, convocation of a pannational congress, the question of how to guarantee peace in Korea and establishment of a united government by opening the North and South to each other and promoting collaboration and unity between them.

The history of our people's struggle for national reunification is a glorious history in which our party set forth a correct reunification policy and has incited the people to attain it. The 1970's in particular was a proud decade during which our party achieved a great advance in the struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification. The 1970's -- when the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad for two Koreas were more undisguised than ever before and a serious struggle was waged between national and foreign aggressive forces and between patriotic and nation-selling forces -- was a historic period during which our party took the initiative to overcome obstacles to national reunification by acting energetically.

In the early 1970's when there were dark clouds of permanent national division, our party, proceeding from the desire to advance the dawn of reunification, set forth a new policy for broad dialogue which provided a breakthrough for North-South relations, which had been closed, and opened the door for dialogue. This policy manifested the three principles for national unity, pointing the way for our people and paving the road to reunification.

The three principles -- which, through the historic North-South joint statement, were declared at home and abroad as a joint national program for national salvation and reunification -- were a driving force that propelled the nation's movement for national reunification. That our party laid down the three principles is a great achievement of our party in the struggle for reunification and a shining exploit on behalf of the fatherland and the people.

When the South Korean puppets, in an effort to create two Koreas, adhered to anticommunist rackets and fascist rule at home and worked hard abroad for the simultaneous entry into the United Nations of both North and South Korea to get the nation's division internationally legalized, our party laid down the five-point policy for national reunification, disrupting the puppets' two Koreas plot and dealing a severe blow to their splittist line.

Through this struggle, our party exposed the splittist nature of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, precipitated their isolation and rallied patriotic forces in South Korea desiring reunification and democracy.

Even at a critical time when fascist attacks against patriotic democratic forces were intensified in South Korea, our party declared the policy against fascism and for democracy, pointing out the road to democracy and social progress and encouraging the people in their struggle against fascist dictatorship and for democracy and reunification.

Since the former dictator was eliminated, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have been intensifying the anticommunist policy for confrontation, spreading a rumor about a southward invasion by the North. However, our party has taken a series of initiatives to overcome difficulties with the united strength of the North and South, clarifying its principled stand to find a way out for the nation through collaboration, unity and reunification.

Our party, which leads the van of the nationwide struggle for reunification, has greatly contributed to advancing the reunification movement of our fellow countrymen, displaying the superiority of the line of unity, collaboration and reunification over the line of confrontation, competition and division. As a result, our party has added a new page to the history of the struggle for reunification and national salvation by tearing down the anticommunist bulwark of the imperialists and South Korean reactionaries and vigorously waging a movement for reunification and national salvation at home and abroad. In the magnificent course of democracy and reunification, the South Korean people's struggle for national salvation, thwarting last-ditch efforts by fascists, has developed into the Pusan and Masan resistance for democracy and the Kwangju popular uprising, plunging splittist forces into a predicament and disturbing their colonial and fascist ruling system.

Because of its justness, our party's struggle for the independent reunification of the country in the 1970's found favorable response in the international arena. Just resolutions supporting our party's proposal for the independent reunification and calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea were adopted at the General Assembly of the United Nations and meetings of the heads of nonaligned countries. Furthermore, committees supporting Korean reunification have been organized in five continents, and movements of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the fatherland have been vigorously staged on a worldwide scale.

The United Nations, which connived in the occupation by U.S. troops in South Korea for a long time under U.S. influence, adopted a just resolution on Korean affairs. Movements of solidarity with our country's efforts to realize the independent reunification have been strongly staged. This shows that supporting our people's reunification cause is the trend of the times.

The fighting course of our people for national reunification in the 1970's was a proud one along which our party rallied all the patriotic forces under the banner of reunification, thwarted the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for division and war and put them irretrievably on the defensive. Our party, which had torn down the wall of division and advanced along the road of reunification, put forward a new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] and its 10-point policy in the 1980's on the basis of successes already attained and is wisely leading our people's struggle for the realization of the new proposal.

The new proposal for realizing the reunification of the country by founding the DCRK is the most reasonable nation-loving and patriotic one demanding that all Koreans who love the country and the nation, placing first priority on the settlement of problems faced by the nation, unite with each other to restore national sovereignty, transcending differences in their ideology, system and faction. The proposal is also the most realistic one which enables the reunification question to be resolved at the earliest date in accord with the interest of the nation and reflecting the present situation in and around the country.

On the basis of our party's correct proposal, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in February proposed to convene a joint conference of politicians in the North, South and abroad as a consultative body for reunification. This proposal is a new proposal to open the road to reunification, removing obstacles on the path of reunification. Because of its correctness and realistic nature, the reunification proposal of our party is enjoying broader support and sympathy of the compatriots at home and abroad and the peace-loving people of the world with each passing day.

Overseas Korean compatriots are vigorously staging a movement to hold a dialogue for reunification and raising voices appealing to all patriotic forces to unite together in realizing the reunification cause.

A great response to the new proposal for national reunification at home and abroad is a powerful demonstration of the justness and vitality of our party's proposal for reunification. Our party is vigorously encouraging all patriotic forces at home and abroad to achieve the sacred cause of founding a new independent fatherland, rallying them on the road to reunification.

3. The KWP is a great party which is able to brilliantly realize the historic cause of the reunification of the fatherland by rallying the nation under the banner of reunification.

To lead the popular masses to victory, the party should have high leadership prestige and invincible might. Only when the party upholds the great leader can it have high leadership prestige and invincible might.

Because our party upholds the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader, it can guide the struggle for national reunification to victory. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the matchless patriot and the sun of the nation our people have for the first time in our history. Since he embarked on the road of revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, holding aloft the banner of the immortal Chuche idea, has pioneered the destiny of the country and nation, led our people to happiness, illuminated the road to national reunification and devoted all his efforts to realize it. As they had the great leader, our people could end the long history of ordeals and usher in a new hopeful era and stoutly struggle full of confidence and fighting spirit, looking forward to the bright future of reunification.

The people in the North and South and overseas compatriots are admiring the great leader as the sun of the nation and savior of reunification, firmly believing that when they follow the road indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song they can realize the sacred cause of national reunification. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's high leadership prestige becomes our party's. Our party's leadership prestige helps it become the centripetal force rallying all fellow countrymen under the banner of the reunification of the fatherland and the force to lead the nation to reunification. Our party's high prestige and might also come from its extraordinary intelligence and tested leadership. Our party has displayed clairvoyant insight into today's realities and the future, clearly seeing the essence of complicated problems. It has also shown skill in solving all problems, including minor ones. It has shown the revolutionary ability to overcome difficulties, fearing no ordeals. These are our party's traits. Thanks to these traits, our party has put forward a scientific and correct way to resolve the reunification question and wisely led the people to achieve reunification.

No matter what complicated problems may arise and what ordeals and difficulties may crop up on the road to reunification due to the criminal maneuvers of splittists at home and abroad, our party will brightly indicate and successfully pave the road to reunification with extraordinary intelligence and tested leadership.

The struggle to reunify the country is an earnest one which nationalist and patriotic forces should stage, taking foreign aggressive and treacherous forces as their enemies. To reunify the fatherland, all nationalist and patriotic forces should unite. Our party, which defends and speaks for the interests of the nation, is the representative of the nationalist and patriotic forces and the core to unite them.

Our party's might is being strengthened with each passing day. Basing itself on a unitary ideology, our party is firmly united and absolutely trusted and supported by the people because of immortal achievements before the times and the revolution.

Our people endlessly love our party and entirely entrust their destiny to the party center. They are firmly united as one with the party center. All party members and workers, in any place, always breathe, think and act with the party center. They are unconditionally and thoroughly implementing the party's order and directives.

The patriotic people in South Korea, struggling for the democratization of society and the nation's reunification, and overseas compatriots with national conscience boundlessly trust our party and are ardently sympathizing with the party's reunification policy.

The might of our party lies in that it makes all the nation's church forces and patriotic forces demanding the nation's reunification firmly unite with one another and it embraces the entire people in the bosom of the party.

Our party, not questioning their past, consistently calls on the people who treasure the nation's reunification and the future of the people to advance hand in hand on the road to the reunification of the fatherland. We will crush the two-Koreas plot of the splittists at home and abroad and vigorously open up the road for the independent and peaceful reunification in firm unity with democratic forces of all political parties, all factions and the people from all walks of life in South Korea -- as well as all overseas compatriots -- who aspire for the reunification.

Never before has the party had such a combat capability as is being endlessly strengthened or has there been such glory or such a future as our fatherland is exhibiting and brightening, as today, when our party center is leading our people at the forefront with an iron will and tireless energy.

Through actual experience the Korean people firmly believe that the KWP is the only guide which thoroughly safeguards and represents the interests of the fatherland and the people. They confidently foresee a bright prospect for the fatherland's reunification and the bright future of a reunified Korea through the party's invincible might and wise leadership.

It is a basic guarantee in achieving the nation's independent and peaceful reunification to further strengthen the might of the party.

Our party is the heart of the Korean nation and the lodestar of the cause of church.

Only under the leadership of the party can our people accomplish the cause of national reunification and achieve the eternal development of the nation and the prosperity of generations to come.

The prospect of reunification and the future of the fatherland are entirely dependent on the fact that all the people remain endlessly loyal to the party and uphold the party's leadership. All party members and workers should hold the respected leader in high esteem forever and uphold the glorious party center with a spotless and pure heart, without wavering in any storm, by taking the boundless loyalty to the party and the leader as their revolutionary faith and principle, just as the young Korean Communists upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with loyalty under all arduous trials and adversities during the anti-Japanese revolutionary period.

In order to achieve the independent reunification of the fatherland, all compatriots in the North and South and abroad should firmly unite with each other in a grand united national front under the banner of the fatherland's reunification raised high by our party.

The KWP -- our people's guiding force -- has been strengthened and developed into a party with a bright future which has a solid ideological and organizational foundation capable of carrying out the chuche cause to the end and into a party with lofty leadership authority which can win 100 victories in 100 battles.

Thus, the basic question deciding the destiny of the chuche cause is being brilliantly resolved in our country and the firm guarantee for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and for national prosperity and development is being provided.

This gives endless joy and conviction to all fellow countrymen who are struggling to smash the maneuvers for permanent national division of the splittists at home and abroad and to achieve the nation's reunification cause.

We should continuously and persistently carry out and accomplish the work of further consolidating the party's organizational and ideological foundation and should more highly enhance the strength and leading role of the party in the struggle for national reunification.

Only victory and glory are before the Korean people, who are vigorously struggling for their just cause by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the guidance of the glorious party center.

Let us all fight more vigorously for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the final victory of the chuche cause in firm unity around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

POLITICAL PARTY DEMANDS EXPLANATION FROM WALKER

SK100932 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 May 82 p 2

[Article from column "Central Tower"]

[Text] On 9 May the Civil Party issued a statement demanding that Richard Walker, U.S. ambassador to Korea, explain his remarks at a regular meeting of the Kwanhun Club, a senior Korean journalists' organization.

Asking why Ambassador Walker believes Korea has an auxiliary role in its relations with the United States and Japan, Yi Yong-kwon, spokesman for the Civil Rights Party, said Ambassador Walker's support for the commander of the United Nations Command, Wickham, who compared the Korean people to lemmings, arouses indignation.

MINISTERS TESTIFY IN SHOOTING INVESTIGATION

SK110102 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of Home Affairs No Tae-u said yesterday the government plans to create two air-borne combat police companies to fight emergencies and contingencies in remote areas effectively.

In testimony before the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee, No said ten helicopters used in air force operations will be purchased for multilateral training of the police force.

The Home Affairs Committee was one of the five assembly committees convened to continue the probe into the recent shooting incident in Uiryeong, Kyongsang Namdo.

No said communications networks for "vulnerable districts" will be augmented by 1984, and that as part of this program 4,464 radio telephones will be established at 1,488 police boxes in remote areas. He said 19 combat police task teams will be deployed in as many vulnerable districts on a permanent basis. The government plans to impose educational restrictions on police recruits, enabling only high school graduates or those with higher educational backgrounds to apply, he said. No said what he called a switch service system will be introduced to improve police administration.

Minister of National Defense Chu Yong-pok said there is no loophole whatsoever in the nation's defense conditions. Answering lawmakers' queries at the Defense Committee, Chu said there is no problem in the "defense callup" and the Mobilization of Homeland Reserve Forces System. The government will step up control on the management of HRF weaponry to preclude incidents similar to the policeman's shooting spree in Uiryeong, he said.

Vice Minister of Health and Social Affairs Kim Pyong-su said eight children whose parents were killed in the shooting incident will be assured of livelihood in accordance with the pertinent law. The government will appoint guardians for the children who were orphaned by the shooting incident, he said.

Rival political camps wrangled at the steering committee over the drafting of a recommendation to the government to be adopted in a plenary assembly session today.

After hours of wrangling, rival political camps agreed to drop the call for the en masse resignation of the cabinet and instead urge the government to realize the "responsible administration" to create a just welfare society.

LIBERIA'S DOE HOLD TALKS WITH CHON TU-HWAN

SK100219 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Samuel K. Doe, visiting head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council of Liberia, held a summit meeting in Seoul Monday and pledged to pursue a bilateral cooperation in various fields.

During the 50-minute meeting at the Korean Presidential Mansion Chongwadae, the two leaders exchanged views on the international situation, discussed the promotion of mutual cooperation, and reconfirmed their existing friendly ties.

Chon explained Seoul's peace formula for the unification of the Korean Peninsula to the head of the West African country, and Doe expressed his support of Chon's plan. Doe, who came to power in 1980 after engineering a military coup, requested that South Korea participate in Liberia's national reconstruction projects. The Liberian head of state arrived in Seoul Sunday afternoon with a 46-member entourage for a five-day visit at the invitation of Chon.

Doe, the fifth leader of an African nation to visit Korea, said in an arrival statement that "We express the hope that our visit here will be memorialized in a concrete manner and serve to further cement the already harmonious relations between our two countries and people."

He maintained that "We are certain this visit will afford us the opportunity to observe the Korean experience in national reconstruction. Doe praised the remarkable rise of the Korean nation from the Korean war period to a modern industrialized country in the short span of 25 years. Earlier Monday, the Liberian leader was received by South Korean Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and visited the national cemetery in southern Seoul. Liberia, with a population of about two million, maintains diplomatic ties both South and North Korea.

Liberia Seeks Aid

SK110110 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 3

[Text] Liberia, whose head of state is currently on an official visit here, has called on Korea to provide a total of \$3.5 million in technical and financial assistance for the west African country's agricultural and fisheries projects.

The request was made yesterday when Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning Kim Chung-song met with Byron Tarr, Liberian minister of planning and economic affairs. Tarr came to Seoul Sunday accompanying Samuel Kanyon Doe, Liberia's chairman of the People's Redemption Council.

In a meeting, held at the Economic Planning Board (EPB), the Liberian minister said that his country seeks the assistance for three specific projects. The three projects are dairy development, palm oil development and an inland fisheries project. Besides, cooperation on the part of Korea was asked in the field of manpower development, especially in agricultural and telecommunications sectors. In reply, the deputy prime minister said that the two countries "need not limit the mutual economic cooperation to the three projects (the proposed aid package name)." He noted that the two-way cooperation should be based upon a permanent and wide-ranging aspect and that the two nations have to work together in that direction.

In the approach, Kim remarked that Korea will send its economic survey team to Liberia within this year. The joint team between the government and the private sector will seek concrete ways with particular emphasis on the private-level cooperation.

PRK SCORES UK ACTIONS AGAINST ARGENTINA

BK110254 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 May 82

["Statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry's spokesman"]

[Text] Recently, the British Government sent its aircraft carrier to launch attacks on Argentina's military bases on the Malvinas Islands and imposed a naval blockade of 12 nautical miles on Argentina's coast. This is a shameful armed aggression committed against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Argentina Republic in an attempt to revive the British colonialist regime on the Malvinas Islands.

This policy of using force, as they did in the past, clearly reflects the colonialist and warlike nature of the London powerholders. Concurrently, it constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in the south Atlantic region and the world.

Moreover, it is necessary to note that the British Government has expanded this war after the United States took off its mask as a mediator and openly declared its support for Britain's aggression against Argentina. Thus, it is clear that the U.S. imperialists have used this opportunity to serve their own interests and to oppose the independence and sovereignty of the people in Latin America and the world.

The PRK Foreign Ministry strongly condemns this aggression of the British Government. It also strongly condemns the U.S. collusion against the Argentina Republic.

The PRK Foreign Ministry demands that the British and U.S. Governments immediately put an end to this military adventure and respect Argentina's independence and territorial integrity.

Phnom Penh, 10 May 1982

SITTHI'S CHINA VISIT SEEN AS ANTI-PRK COLLUSION

BK101021 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 9 May 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Objectives of Sitthi Sawetsila's Visit to China"]

[Text] According to Western reports, on 9 May, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila led a delegation on an official visit to China and he will stay in Beijing until 14 May in order to meet and consult with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and other Chinese personalities on the ASEAN countries' plan to create by all means a loose-alliance coalition government of the three exiled reactionary Khmer groups in opposition to the PRK and SRV. Sitthi Sawetsila's objectives are obvious. This is added proof of the collusion between the Thai and Chinese authorities in opposing the PRK. They are becoming increasingly open in their arrogance and impudence. World public opinion is also increasingly aware of the dark schemes and ambitions of the Beijing clique which continues to use Thai territory as a training base and transportation route for the supply of logistics and arms to the bloodthirsty genocidal Pol Pot gang and the Son Sann group. At the same time, Thai forces have conducted constant provocations and intrusions which violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea in the air, ground and water. In so doing, they are openly supporting the remnants of the Pol Pot gang in their attempts to infiltrate Kampuchea and commit sabotage, loot property and undermine the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people. Moreover, the Thai forces have even fired chemical shells into our territory. This has been repeatedly reported on by our SPK news agency, which vehemently condemned the hostile activities of the Thai authorities.

In the political field, the Thai authorities have been very active in collaborating with the Beijing clique so as to realize their plan of establishing a loose coalition government. In the past, under the instigation of Beijing, Bangkok and other ASEAN countries, Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan were forced to meet on many occasions in Singapore, Bangkok and Phatthaya. However, all of these meetings have failed most shamefully. Furthermore, the dispute among the three exiled reactionary Khmer groups is becoming more serious with each passing day. No magician can help settle it, for it is a conflict resulting from the difference of personal interests in the power struggle. Each of them refuses to be subordinate to the others, each wanting to have the lion's share of this loose shadow coalition government. So far, they have failed to establish this loose coalition government. Such a protracted failure has caused acute dissatisfaction in Beijing, Thailand and other ASEAN countries. The desire of their bosses is to create a coalition government as soon as possible to be used as a political tool for the continuation of their interference in our PRK's internal affairs.

It is widely known that next September, at the opening of the UN General Assembly, the question of the seat illegally occupied by the blood-thirsty genocidal Pol Pot gang with the all-out support of its bosses will be submitted to the session for rediscussion. Moreover, at present the stink of the genocidal Pol Pot political corpse, which has followed the Beijing expansionist ambitions, has brought it resounding condemnation by world public opinion, which has led to intense maneuvering by Beijing and ASEAN. One can bet that despite all their money and efforts, the votes for the so-called Democratic Kampuchea's Pol Pot clique will surely decrease.

It can be noted that Sitthi Sawetsila's 9 May visit to China is for no other purpose than to strengthen cooperation with the Beijing authorities to rally all these three exiled reactionary Khmer groups. The use of Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan as components in the loose coalition government is no surprise as they are the creations of the Beijing, Thai and ASEAN authorities. These enemies have never been agreeable to the peaceful, happy and prosperous life of our Kampuchean people. They deeply resent the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, who, under the KPRP leadership, are determined to strengthen the militant solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and the solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the progressive peoples throughout the world for the sake of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity -- our most precious revolutionary gains -- and pledge to unite as one by exerting every effort to overcome all obstacles in order to engage in production and to stabilize our lives, and by always heightening revolutionary vigilance in foiling and defeating all sabotage acts of the enemy of all stripes.

The wanton and unreasonable endeavor of the Beijing, Thai and ASEAN ruling circles which are enticing the exiled, power-hungry reactionary Khmer groups of Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan at present is tantamount to the senseless act of knocking their heads against a brick wall. Their scheme will automatically fail.

HENG SAMRIN, CHAN SI GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS

BK101306 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 May (SPK) -- On the occasion of the CSSR's 37th National Day, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; extended their warm congratulations to the leaders of Czechoslovakia.

In their messages to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] and president of the CSSR, and Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the CSSR, Heng Samrin and Chan Si said:

We are delighted to note that during these past years, under the enlightened leadership of their party and government, the Czechoslovak people have won great successes in the construction of developed socialism in the CSSR. We express our deep admiration to the Czechoslovak Government for pursuing a policy of peace, detente, disarmament and international cooperation.

The Kampuchean people express their hearty thanks to the Czechoslovak people for the aid and support they have always given them in their tasks of national reconstruction and defense and in their just struggle against all interventions and maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

We have the firm conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our two countries and governments will continue to develop and become consolidated for the well-being of our two peoples.

In his message to Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, Chea Sim expressed the wish that the cooperation between the National Assembly of the PRK and the Federal Assembly of the CSSR will continue to develop for the good of the two peoples.

On the same occasion, Hun Sen, PRK minister of foreign affairs, also sent his congratulations to his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Chnoupek.

HOR NAM HONG PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN MOSCOW

BK101248 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 May (SPK) -- Hor Nam Hong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK to the USSR, presented his credentials in Moscow on 7 May to Vasily Kuznetsov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first vice chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On this occasion, Hor Nam Hong expressed his high appreciation for the support and assistance given in all forms by the Soviet Union to the PRK. He stressed the effective and decisive role played by the USSR in guaranteeing world peace and eliminating the risks of a nuclear war.

Vasily Kuznetsov declared that the Soviet peoples side with the Kampuchean people in their valiant struggle in defense of their revolutionary gains and in the construction of a new life. The USSR hails the political initiatives put forward by the PRK and the fraternal Indochinese countries -- initiatives aimed at guaranteeing peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR, EAST EUROPE

BK030230 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Apr (SPK) -- A delegation of the KPRP Central Committee Organization Commission led by its vice chairman, Chey Saphon, member of the KPRP Central Committee, left Phnom Penh on Thursday [29 April] to visit the Soviet Union, the GDR, Bulgaria and Hungary.

On hand to see the delegation off were Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Lim Nai, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chef de cabinet of the KPRP Central Committee; and other personalities.

Also present at its departure were Soviet Ambassador Oleg Bostorin, GDR Ambassador Rolf Dach and Hungarian Ambassador Alfred Almási.

BUDDHIST DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOVIET UNION

BK100946 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 May (SPK) -- A Kampuchean Buddhist delegation led by Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the KUFNCD, left Phnom Penh for Moscow on Wednesday, 7 May, at the invitation of the Christian Council for Peace. The delegation will attend a religious conference on peace which will be held shortly in the Soviet capital.

On hand to see the delegation off were Bonze Um Sum, vice chairman of the Phnom Penh Front Committee; Chem Snguon and Min Khin, deputy secretaries general of the front council; and other personalities. Aleksandr Bursov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Kampuchea, was present at the delegation's departure.

THAILAND ACCUSED OF INTRUSIONS 23-30 APRIL

BK060459 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 May (SPK) -- It has been learned from military sources that during the last week of April, Thai aircraft overflew Kampuchean territory 23 times about 2.5 km from the border.

On 30 April, two Thai T-28 aircraft made reconnaissance flights over the region southwest of Keo Malai, Route 5 and Sisophon.

On 22 April, a Thai C-130 made a reconnaissance flight east of the border intersection and fired for half an hour into the regions about 5 km from the border with its 20-mm guns. On 23, 24, 26 and 27 April, many Thai reconnaissance and combat flights were reported over the provincial city of Koh Kong.

Ninety-one Thai armed vessels and boats -- four of them warships -- entered Kampuchean territorial waters along the region between west of Khlong Yai and west of Hill 172.

On land, there were 110 bombardments of Kampuchean territory by 105-mm guns, 82-mm mortars and 75-mm recoilless guns. Thai artillery fire supported the infiltrations by Pol Pot's men into the vicinity of the Preah Vihear ruins and Ampil Lake and into Romiet, Svay Dangcum, Kamrieng, western Smat Deng, Hill 336 and at wat [as received; name not given] some 2 to 5 km from the border.

WEEKLY ROUNDUP OF KPRAF ACTIVITIES REPORTED

BK070945 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 May 82

["Weekly Roundup of KPRAF Activities"]

[Excerpts] The 1981-82 dry season is not yet over, and we have therefore not yet completed our drive to punish the Pol Pot remnants. The past few days, we can say, were a time when the Pol Pot remnants and the Son Sann Sereika elements received lightning and earth-shaking blows as they attempted to grab territory. Both the Pol Pot group and Son Sann Sereika elements suffered similar heavy defeats whether at the northwestern, northeastern or southwestern borders.

In particular, hundreds of Son Sann elements were killed and hundreds of others fled for their lives leaving behind hundreds of tons of arms, rice and medicine at Toek Sok southwest of Ta Sanh -- the enclave they tried to capture. The same fate befell the Pol Pot remnants; after our forces had stormed their lairs at Soda and O Da, they also fled in all directions. The Thai reactionaries sent helicopters, OV-10's and L-19's to locate the fleeing remnants and lead them back to safety.

In the week from 16 to 22 April the Pol Pot remnants fired more than 100 barrages -- on some days more than 500 rounds were fired -- at hills in the border region of our country.

In the same week our units and people continued to conduct sweep operations against the Pol Pot remnants. According to a number of reports from various areas, the militia forces successfully took part in the operations. On 20 April the militia unit of commune "Kar" in Kampot Province surrounded and killed six Pol Pot elements and seized three weapons when they were on the point of raiding hamlet "Khar." On 12 April a group of remnants sneaked into the area west of Kampot. Our militia there killed two of them and seized two weapons. On 15 April at a point south of Pich Nil an isolated group of Pol Pot remnants tried to ambush a truck convoy transporting goods. Our militia killed two of them. On 15 April at a point southeast of Moung, a group of 15 infiltrators under the leadership of (Saroeun) was engaged by our militia as they were preparing to destroy a bridge in the area. Following 30 minutes of fighting, the militia of hamlet "Sar" killed 10 enemy elements and seized an AK, an SK-54, 8 hammocks and 500 sticks of dynamite. In Bavel, a regular unit of Battambang Province, after being tipped by the militia of the presence of a group of enemy saboteurs, launched a raid and captured 26 enemy elements.

In Sum, last week our KPRAF units killed 47 enemy elements, took prisoner 48 others, accepted surrender from 35 and seized 41 assorted weapons, 38 mines and some ammunition. In particular, a young boy in Bar Keo, Ratanakiri Province, persuaded three enemy remnants to surrender to the revolution, bringing with them two AK's.

In addition, in Kien Svay District, Kandal Province, as a result of the mass persuasion campaign, last week 168 persons surrendered and admitted their crimes to the revolution. They also submitted 16 weapons. In Veal Renh, the inhabitants led the militia to unearth enemy arms caches. We found a 60-mm mortar, 61 shells and 21 K-63's.

MEAS SAMNANG SPEAKS AT KAMPOT INDUSTRY MEETING

BK090758 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Kampot Province's industry service held a meeting on 26 April to review the handicraft industry achievements in 1981 and set targets for implementation in 1982. Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Som Chen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee, highly praised the achievements made by the provincial industry service in the past year and exhorted all participants to make good preparations, unite closely and strive actively in producing agricultural tools and expanding handicraft work in localities in order to create conditions for progress toward provincial-level industry in the service of the people.

Speaking on the same occasion, Comrade Meas Samnang, minister of industry, exhorted the participants to heighten their spirit of patriotism, hold aloft the banners of national and international solidarity, expand agriculture and handicrafts as a contribution toward the rehabilitation of the national economy, and strive to fulfill all of the 1982 tasks set forth by the party.

The participants pledged to strive to fulfill all of the immediate tasks in 1982 -- that is, the rehabilitation of the national economy by using agriculture as the basis -- and to expand the handicraft industry in order to stabilize the people's livelihood.

The meeting concluded successfully on 27 April after citation certificates and awards were presented to the salt production unit, cement production unit, electricity plant and the brick, cement, carpentry and construction workers who made outstanding achievements.

SOY KEO SPEAKS AT MEDICAL TRAINING COURSE

BK061020 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The KPRAF Medical Science Center on 30 April held a ceremony closing the first medium-level medical science course for 46 trainees following 3 years of study. Attending were Comrade Soy Keo, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the general staff; Comrade Yit Kim Seng, minister of health; Comrade Meas Kroch, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Political Department; Comrade Di Phin, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Logistics Department; Comrade Tea Banh, deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of the General Staff; and many cadres representing various departments and offices of the General Staff.

Opening the ceremony, Comrade Mrs (Vang Vin), director of the KPRAF Medical Science Center, gave a report on the results of the course. She said that after 3 years of study with the support of the higher authorities and Vietnamese experts and through the all-out efforts of the cadres attached to the center as well as the hard work of the trainees themselves, the course has been very successful. All the trainees heightened their spirit and concentrated on studying medicine, behaving in a manner worthy of being good revolutionary medical cadres, displaying humility and politeness as new-style military medics working for the working class. They clearly grasped both theory and practice and achieved excellent results, with 90 percent of them graduating.

For this course, the General Logistics Department presented citation certificates, citation letters and awards to 18 trainees who worked hard and were outstanding in study.

Comrade Soy Keo, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff, urged all trainees to strengthen the solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples, especially with Vietnam which is our closest and most loyal friend. Regarding their future work, he emphatically advised them to make very effort to become model medical cadres and apply their knowledge to maintaining the health of the people like a mother tending her children.

Afterward, a representative of the trainees pledged they would always heighten their revolutionary vigilance and spare no efforts in applying the knowledge acquired during their study for the good of their units. The ceremony ended in an atmosphere of joy, intimacy and victory.

POLICY OF RECLAIMING FALLOW LAND EXPLAINED

BK101234 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 4 May 82

["Article on Policy of Reclaiming Fallow Land and Expanding Production"]

[Summary] "Before the war, the amount of land available for growing crops in Kampuchea was 2.8 million hectares. Of this, 2.5 million hectares were set aside for planting rice. In the 10 years of war, especially in the 4 years under the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, our agriculture was seriously ruined. Farmlands were deserted, two-thirds of the draft animals were lost and all the agricultural machines were totally damaged. Only a few farm tools were left. Healthy and experienced workers died in the millions while the survivors were in poor condition, ill and weak."

After the liberation of the fatherland, the Kampuchean people who escaped from genocide by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique returned home to build their hometowns and earn their living and contribute to building the country. The KPRP has advised them to set up production solidarity teams to assist each other in overcoming obstacles, improving their livelihood and reclaiming millions of hectares of farmlands for use in production.

"In 1979, we reclaimed almost 80,000 hectares of croplands throughout the country. Of this, 60,000 hectares were planted with rice. In 1980, we planted almost 160,000 hectares of crops, including 140,000 hectares of rice. The rice acreage in 1980 was 2.5 times more than that in 1979. This is why we have been able to greatly reduce the extent of the people's famine. However, we have so far restored only 1.6 million hectares of rice and other crops.

Compared with the prewar area of 2.8 million hectares of rice, in 1980 the restored rice acreage was just over half the total amount of cultivable land available. The remaining approximately 1.2 million hectares of land has been left untilled. Generally speaking, there are hundreds of hectares of fallow land in every commune, thousands of hectares of fallow land in every district and tens of thousands of hectares of fallow land in every province. The largest amount of fallow land, almost 260,000 hectares, is in Battambang Province. Next is Kompong Chhnang Province, where there are 100,000 hectares of fallow land. Other provinces have from 50,000 to 60,000 hectares of untilled land." There is also fallow land in various other areas, such as in the districts and communes bordering Vietnam where we have not yet cleared punji stakes, landmines and bombs planted by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. The people still dare not proceed with farming in these areas. Moreover, the people who have returned to the municipalities and provinces following the liberation do not have enough land for farming, although they have sufficient labor forces. Unequal distribution of farmland in the countryside may have a bad effect on the expansion of the planting area of stabilization of production.

In the years to come, the reclamation of farmland is an important task. In the restoration of agriculture, our people are facing a number of difficulties, such as a serious shortage of draft power, since two-thirds of our draft animals were destroyed and the 3,000 to 5,000 agricultural machines were damaged beyond repair by the Pol Pot clique.

At present, a large number of people use hoes to till land. There are now only 800,000 hoes while there are 1.3 million families. Aside from this, some areas are suffering from shortages of foodstuffs, seed and capital for procuring farm tools and draft animals or for building living quarters if they have to farm in far away places. Thus, the authorities have set forth a policy on the expansion of the production area.

The objectives of reclaiming all the existing cultivable lands are as follows:

1. To accelerate the restoration of agriculture, particularly the production of consumer goods so as to reach self-sufficiency within a few years, and increase the food supply to industry in the next few years. "Generally speaking, we must restore 2.5 million hectares of the overall cultivable land within the next 5 years."
2. Together with reclaiming the overall cultivable land and relocating the population from the cities and provincial towns to the countryside, we must expand production by encouraging the local people or amending the land-distribution projects both in the densely populated and less populated areas so as to ensure sufficient land for each person and stabilize the production.
3. To reclaim the overall cultivable land by expanding the production solidarity teams and encouraging the expansion of family-run economy.
4. In reclaiming the overall cultivable land, we must make appeals for tillers to launch production permanently in the designated areas and not to desert these lands after a few production seasons.
5. While upholding the people's spirit of self-help, the authorities must provide assistance in order to gradually reclaim the cultivable land, arrange agricultural apparatus and direct all sectors to fulfill tasks more effectively.

Directives for the reclamation of the overall cultivable land:

1. Reclamation of farmland in communes and villages: The provincial authorities should advise the people to reclaim all fallow farmlands in their communes and villages. Commune and village authorities must distribute all farmlands to the production solidarity groups for management, which might be in the form of a cooperative or a loan to member families. The production solidarity groups and families of peasants who lack draft power and oxcarts may ask for loans from the authorities so as to purchase them. This loan must be repaid without interest in 5 to 7 years. For each hectares tilled for the first time, the authorities will lend 80 kilograms of rice seed. This amount of rice seed must be repaid to the authorities after the harvest. The authorities will also provide a hoe, plowshares and a plow per each hectare of land prepared for production.

2. The reclamation of farmland far away from the residential areas of communes and villages:

The communes and villages which lack farmlands must arrange lands for farming far away from the residential areas but not beyond the boundary limits of the communes and villages. Farming in these areas may be in the form of a cooperative or family-run farm.

3. Gradually reduce the number of people in densely populated areas where farmland is scarce and relocate them to less populated areas where land is in abundance. This is in order to expand the overall crop area. Provincial and district authorities must send the people to settle down in those communes, villages or localities which have a large amount of farmland.

Any municipality, provincial town or district town where the people are under employed must encourage the people to settle in the countryside in order to reclaim the cultivable land and proceed with production. The production solidarity groups, families of the peasants and the people in municipalities, provincial towns and district towns who lack draft power and oxcarts for use in farming may ask for interest-free loans from the authorities, which are repayable within 5 to 7 years. They will also be provided with a loan of 80 kilograms of rice seed per hectare to be repaid in full after harvest. They will also be provided with a hoe, plowshare, plow and 70 kilograms of foodstuffs per hectare. Each of the newly relocated families will be provided with 200 riels for travel expenses and for building temporary shelters and each is entitled to purchase 13 to 15 kilograms of foodstuffs from the state for a period of 6 months before harvest.

In the areas where the people have settled into new communes and villages in order to reclaim the fertile lands for a living, the authorities will provide an amount of money not exceeding 20,000 riels for each unit to build a school, hospital, commune office and so forth. An amount of not more than 2,000 riels will be provided for building a communal well for use by 5 to 10 families in each area.

4. The reclamation of the overall cultivable land in other cases: "In the areas where the enemy creates insecurity and the people still dare not go back to reclaim lands and build a stable life, the military forces must conduct sweep operations and provide protection for the people so that they can go back to reclaim the fertile lands and make a living."

The loans of money and rice seed and the assistance in terms of farm tools and foodstuffs are provided in accordance with the above mentioned conditions.

In the areas strewn with punji stakes, landmines and bombs, the military forces and guerrillas must clear them in order to create favorable conditions for the people to reclaim fertile lands and to prevent any untoward incidents. The state will assist any family which suffers casualties during the reclamation of these fertile lands.

"In each area under the reclamation program, the authorities will set aside funds for building communication routes and irrigation systems in order to create facilities for the reclamation work. However, projects in each area must first be approved by the provincial and district authorities.

"The reclaimed lands can be used only by those collective groups or peasants who actually worked to reclaim them."

Reclaiming fallow land from now to 1985 is an urgent matter. The implementation of the plan should be as follows:

1. The reclamation of overall cultivable land should be gradual until 1985, when the plan will be fulfilled, if it has not been fulfilled previously.
2. According to the provincial reclamation program, each province should draw up an annual expenditure report to be approved by local authorities and forwarded to the higher authorities for decision.
3. Production solidarity groups should be divided into smaller groups of 3-4 families to facilitate mutual aid. Forces should be organized properly to take care of land reclamation efforts.
4. In building living quarters, all concerned are responsible for providing any assistance available. The state will provide funds while the masses provide manpower in reclaiming overall cultivable land.
5. A committee is to be set up in each locality to permanently direct and settle problems relating to land reforms. The agricultural department and people's revolutionary committee also have their share of responsibility for this work. The agricultural department must increase the number of technical cadres available for this task.
6. The campaign to disseminate the plan for a general land reclamation effort should be launched.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 26 APR-2 MAY

BK030415 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 26 April-2 May:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0442 GMT on 2 May reports that the Agriculture Ministry delivered in the first 3 months of this year to various localities 3,700 tons of chemical fertilizer, 2,300 tons of seeds and 100 tons of insecticide and raticide. In the main rice production season the service plans to supply the people throughout the country with 10,300 tons of floating rice seeds, 20,350 tons of other rice seeds, 1,104,320 tons of chemical fertilizer; 70,000 kilograms of raticide, 2 million each of plows and plow mold-boards.

Salt production: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 28 April carries a report on salt production by almost 3,000 workers of 3 unnamed salt production sites. (SPK at 0402 GMT on 30 April, carrying a similar report, also fails to specify the locations). The radio report notes that by mid-April, they had produced 24,786 tons of salt, which is 4,000 tons above plan. They are determined to overfulfill the 40,000-ton target before the rainy season sets in.

Kampot: SPK at 1426 GMT on 28 April reports that peasants in Kampot Province have planted 920 hectares of dry-season rice or 92 percent of its plan norm. They have grown 2,250 hectares of corn, 2,420 hectares of beans and hundreds of hectares of vegetables. The rice area in Kampot last year was 79,500 hectares. This year Kampot farmers plan to grow 15,000 hectares of early rice, 81,500 hectares of medium duration rice, 3,100 hectares of corn, 2,700 hectares of potatoes.

Phnom Penh radio at 1230 GMT on 26 April notes that by the end of March, peasants in Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province, had transplanted 321 hectares of dry-season rice, and had planted 149 hectares of corn, 114 hectares of manioc, 77 hectares of beans and 253 hectares of vegetables. They also raised a large number of oxen, buffaloes, hogs and fowls, the report adds but gives no figures.

Takeo: According to Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 30 April, during the last dry-season, peasants in Takeo Province grew dry-season rice on more than 30,200 hectares. As of 10 April, they had harvested 7,102 hectares of this rice.

Battambang: SPK at 1429 GMT on 30 April says that in a campaign for the main rice production season peasants in Battambang Province have made intensive preparations for growing 206,000 hectares of rice. So far they have grown 48,000 hectares of rice and other plants. The province has a total of 10,700 head of cattle. By the end of March, the provincial agriculture service had sent 103 tractors to work on 12,900 hectares of land. To assist the province in agricultural production, the Agriculture Ministry will deliver to Battambang Province 350,000 plows, 800,000 liters of motor fuel, 18,250 tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,800 tons of rice seeds and other materials.

VODK REPORTS KEAT CHHON'S VISIT TO AFRICA

Talks With Niger Leaders

BK011251 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] On 24 April Minister Keat Chhon, special envoy of Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, who was paying visit to the Republic of Niger, was received by His Excellency Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state of Niger, in the president's office.

Minister Keat Chhon handed a message from Chairman Khieu Samphan to His Excellency President Seyni Kountche. He expressed the deep thanks of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people to the Government of the Republic of Niger and the fraternal Niger people for their noble assistance and support. On that occasion, His Excellency Seyni Kountche reiterated the complete support of the Government of the Republic of Niger to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government. He asked Minister Keat Chhon to convey his sincere and fraternal salutations to Chairman Khieu Samphan.

The meeting, with the presence of Ambassador Hing Un, was held in a warm and sincere atmosphere of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and countries.

Later, Minister Keat Chhon gave a press conference to Niger's newsmen during which he expressed thanks and salutations to the Government of Niger for its firm upholding of the UN Charter and the nonaligned principle, supporting the resolutions of the UN General Assembly asking for complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal and for its support of the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations.

During his stay in Niger, Minister Keat Chhon met and held talks with His Excellency Moumouni Adamou, minister of health and social affairs; His Excellency Youssaoufa Maiga, minister of national education; His Excellency (Amadouk), secretary of the ministry of national education; His Excellency (Sadi Yakouba), general secretary of the Foreign Ministry; and His Excellency (Hamel), director of political affairs of the Niger Foreign Ministry.

On 26 April, Minister Keat Chhon left Niamey for Lome, Togo.

Activities in Togo

BK080745 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
7 May 82

[Text] A Democratic Kampuchean delegation -- consisting of Minister Keat Chhon, special envoy of Chairman Khieu Samphan, as its head; and Hing Un, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Togo, as its member -- arrived in Lome on 26 April for a friendship visit to Togo.

On 28 April, Minister Keat Chhon met and had a cordial conversation with His Excellency Anani Kuman Ahianyo, Togolese minister of foreign affairs.

On 3 May, in his capacity as a high-level envoy of His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, His Excellency the Togolese minister of foreign affairs received Minister Keat Chhon for a second time. His Excellency the Togolese minister of affairs and high-level envoy of the Togolese president reiterated to the special envoy of Chairman Khieu Samphan the Togolese Government's full support for the cause of the just struggle for national salvation waged by the Kampuchean nation and people under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

VODK: BATTLE ACTIVITIES IN PRUSAT, PREAH VIHEAR

Activities in Pursat

BK010945 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
26 Apr 82

[Text] Last March, our comrades in arms on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield killed 6 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 8 others for a total of 14 casualties. They seized an M-79, 30 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of material.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 80,000 new spikes, dug 200 new puji pitfalls and set up 180 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield!

Tracks Cut in Pursat

BK040743 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
2 May 82

[Text] On 13 April, the Vietnamese railroad tracks in the area between Totoeng Thngai and Kamreng stations in Pursat Province were cut in 18 places. Next morning, the Vietnamese troops sallying out to inspect the railroad hit our landmines and punji stakes and fell into our ambush, suffering seven killed and three wounded.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people in Pursat Province!

Preah Vihear Bridge Destroyed

BK040800 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
2 May 82

[Text] On 26 April our army and guerrillas destroyed a 10-meter wooden bridge, a drainage ditch and two sections of road south of the crossroads leading from Choam Khsan in Preah Vihear Province. Next day, a Vietnamese truck carrying troops from Choam Khsan to repair this bridge and road hit our landmine. The truck was damaged, five Vietnamese troops were killed and five others were wounded.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people in Preah Vihear Province!

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL ON THIRD LRPR CONGRESS

French Delegate Speaks

BK101548 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 10 May 82

[Speech by an unidentified representative of the French Communist Party, delivered at a session of the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane -- date not given; read by announcer]

[Summary] "Esteemed and respected Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, beloved comrades: On behalf of the French Communist Party [PCF] I am very pleased to attend this congress. I wish, comrades, that all the objectives of the congress aimed at developing socialism in Laos will be fulfilled."

The Lao people, like their neighbors, have suffered severe hardships as a result of the U.S. war of aggression. However, they have now wrested back the fight to live in independence, peace and freedom, and have become the masters of their own destiny.

The French Communists always stood side by side with their Lao comrades in fighting against colonialism in the past. Now, with Laos following the path of socialist construction, the PCF has developed ever more profound ties with the LPRP and the Lao people.

"On behalf of the PCF I would like to stress here that we have full confidence in your revolutionary struggle to enable Laos to set forth on the path you have chosen. We have always realized the significance of your country -- a socialist country with full independence and peace and which is capable of ensuring its own security and playing an active role in maintaining peace and in the Nonaligned Movement in this part of the world."

The PCF recently convened its 24th congress under new political conditions in which the leftist bloc won the presidential and general elections in May and June 1981. At the congress, we outlined a fundamental basis for the French foreign policy of independence to contribute to building a new international economic and political order. We have actively carried out movements to promote peace and reduction. The arms race carried out by the imperialists constitutes a serious danger to mankind.

"Beloved comrades, in conclusion, I hope that the relations and cooperation between our two parties will be further strengthened, for we are sincere and faithful to our tradition and we base our relationship on the spirit of epochal friendship. I am fully convinced that this is also your aspiration, which conforms to the interests of our two countries and peace.

Long live the LPRP!

Long live the LPDR!

Long live the friendship between the LPRP and the PCF!

Long live the friendship between the LPDR and France!"

French Delegation Departs

BK051057 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] After taking part in the Third LPRP Congress, the French Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Marcel Trigon, member of the PCF Central Committee, left for home on the afternoon of 1 May.

More VCP Delegation Activities

BK110424 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpt] While staying in our country, in addition to taking part in the Third LPRP Congress and attending the mass rally in Vientiane and the grand reception held by our party Central Committee to hail the success of the congress and to celebrate May Day, on 3 May the VCP delegation called on Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, who gave a party in their honor. Attending the party to welcome the guests were, on the Lao side, Comrade Mouhak Phoumsavane, Comrade Souphanouvong, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, and Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Sali Vongkhamkao, Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket, and Comrade Maichantan Sengmani, secretaries of the party Central Committee; and party Central Committee member Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun; and, on the Vietnamese side, Comrade Chu Huy Man, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, and Comrade SRV Ambassador Nguyen Xuan.

On behalf of the VCP delegation, Comrade Troung Chinh once again took the opportunity to hail the great success of the Third LPRP Congress and to congratulate wholeheartedly Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane on his reelection as general secretary of the party Central Committee. Comrade Troung Chinh expressed his conviction that the success of the congress would become a strong encouragement in the national defense and national construction of Laos, and a contribution to the strengthening the might of the three Indochinese countries and peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Speaking on behalf of the LPRP, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane sincerely thanked the VCP for sending its delegation headed by Comrade Troung Chinh to attend the Third LPRP Congress, considering it a great encouragement to the entire Lao party and people. He wished for the further consolidation and development of the militant solidarity, special relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam. He asked Comrade Troung Chinh and the VCP delegation to convey his best wishes to Comrade General Secretary Le Duan and the other Vietnamese party leaders, and wished the Vietnamese people greater victories in fulfilling the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and fraternal solidarity.

During its stay in our country, the VCP delegation also held cordial meetings with the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and the KPRP delegation headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee. The delegation also received Souk Vongsak, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association, and members of the association. It visited the exhibition hall of the revolutionary tradition, and some economic and cultural foundations in Vientiane. Comrade Troung Chinh and Comrade Chu Huy Man visited the SRV Embassy staff members and Vietnamese experts working in Laos, and received representatives of the overseas Vietnamese association in Vientiane.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam and Comrade Dang Thi, members of the VCP delegation, also visited Champassak Province where they were warmly welcomed by the local party leaders and residents.

On the evening of 3 May 1982, SRV Ambassador Nguyen Xuan hosted a dinner in the delegation's honor. Attending the dinner on the Lao side were Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, Comrade Mouhak Phoumsavane, Comrade Souphanouvong, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, Comrade Sali Vongkhamkao, Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket, Comrade Maichantan Sengmani, Comrade Ma Khaikhamphithoun, Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, Comrade Khamphai Boupha and their wives; and on the Vietnamese side were Comrade Troung Chinh, Comrade Chu Huy Man, Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, and Comrade Dang Thi.

Local Delegates Received

BK110513 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] On the morning of 30 April at the Third LPRP Congress, members of the party Central Committee, including Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Comrade Souphanouvong, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit and Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, met and chatted intimately with delegates from various localities and organizations, who attended the Third LPRP Congress. On this occasion, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chatted with the delegates of our army. In addition to talking about the achievements and victories in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists in the past, the comrade also told them of the new tasks and new enemy of the Lao revolution and the LPLA, and expressed the firm belief that under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the light of the Third LPRP Congress, the LPLA will triumphantly fulfill their tasks.

28 Apr Radio Editorial

BK051138 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Everything for the National Defense and Socialism, and for the Plentiful and Happy Life of the Entire People"]

[Text] The Third Congress of the LPRP has been majestically opened in the capital of Vientiane. Outstanding delegates representing party members from all provinces and army units throughout the country are attending this congress to make decisions on important issues along our nation's path of advancement in the 1980's. This historical and epochal congress has been convened while our nation enjoys peace in national construction and is resisting the all-round destructive war being waged by the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, we have to be prepared to resist any war of aggression which may be launched by them.

Under the slogan "everything for the national defense and socialism, and for the plentiful and happy life of all the people," the congress has displayed the ardent and gallant determination of the entire party, army and people to overcome all trials in building Laos into a strong, and rich socialist country.

A number of delegations of the fraternal communist parties, workers parties and outstanding combatants of the international workers movements are also here to attend this glorious and historical congress. The presence of the fraternal parties' delegations at this congress has brought us a great encouragement from the three epochal revolutionary currents, indicates the great sympathy and support for our people from the revolutionary people throughout the world, and shows the close ties between the Lao revolution and the world revolution in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

During the period since the second party congress, our country has passed through numerous great and serious trials. Our country has just emerged from the protracted war of aggression which has been waged for some 30 years by the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists. Our country is now faced with the war of aggression being waged by the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. Our people are also striving to fulfill the tasks of defending and building the country and developing the backward economy into a more advanced one under the beacon of the various resolutions adopted by our party. We have endeavored to overcome all trials, thus scoring numerous great victories of historical significance, bringing unity to the entire country, and establishing revolutionary administrations and the system of proletarian dictatorship throughout the country. The strength of the people's collective mastery has now been further consolidated.

With this strength, we have managed to gradually smash the successive schemes of the Beijing big-nation expansionists hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists, as well as other international reactionaries, in trying to sabotage our democratic republic, thereby securely defending our country and brilliantly fulfilling our national and international obligations.

We are determined to overcome all serious vestiges of the protracted war against the U.S. imperialists, to increase our production capacity and to promote and build foundations for the socialist economy in our country. We are striving to develop educational, cultural and public health work and to rapidly promote science and technology, thereby effectively meeting the requirements for economic construction and national defense. Over the past 6 years, our people have traveled a glorious path marked by great victories of our country's revolution. They have created a new unprecedentedly strong and glorious revolutionary position, drawn many new experiences, and created great potentials for the national defense and socialist construction. These great and glorious victories have been scored thanks to the clear-sighted and talented leadership of our party, which is boundlessly loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. These victories reflect the victory of the resolute, clear cut and appropriate strategy, guidelines and policies as well as the correct resolutions of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan in leading our revolution to overcome all difficulties and hardships, to pass along a tortuous path in always marching forward. They also reflect the victory of the esteemed tradition of heroism, determined perseverance and uncomparable strength of our people. The armed forces as one to carry out the two strategic duties entrusted by the party, that is, to defend and to build our socialist country, that is, to defend and to build our socialist country.

All the victories scored by our people in the tasks of defending and building the country are closely linked to the great and precious support and sympathy of all fraternal parties, the alliance and special cooperation between the Lao revolution and the Vietnamese and Kampuchean revolutions, the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union, and the assistance of the other fraternal socialist countries and progressive people throughout the world.

Our position and forces are strong and constitute a tremendously favorable basic condition for our revolution. We have tremendous and rich potential, yet our country is now faced with numerous difficulties and trials. The Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are endeavoring to sabotage our revolutionary struggle in various fields with the hope of weakening, invading and swallowing up our country in the end. The objectives for the improvement of the people's living conditions, the national defense and the maintenance of political stability and public order, and the building of material and technical foundations for socialism in our country are urgent and enormous. The new tasks of our entire party, army and people in the new stage of the revolution remain heavy.

Holding aloft the glorious and majestic party banner, the third congress will discuss in detail all the developments in our country, appraise the strong and weak points as well as the current social and economic situations in our country, review the implementation of the guidelines adopted at the second congress, analyze the root causes of all victories and prevailing difficulties, and define the strategic tasks of the revolution in the new stage as well as the orientations and objectives of the plans between 1981 and 1985 and in the 1980's. This is a period of great significance for it is the first phase of the evolution of our entire country's advance toward socialism, and our people are changing the national economy in a new and fundamental manner creating a new position for advancement and favorable conditions for rapid development of socialist industrialization in our country.

All the efforts of our entire party, army and people in national construction are directed at fulfilling the basic objectives of the plans during the 1980's, that is to bring general political stability to the country, to vigorously promote production, to stabilize and improve the people's living conditions to a certain extent, to build material foundations for socialism, to further promote socialist transformation and construction, and to guarantee and effectively meet all the requirements for national defense and the maintenance of security. In connection with these basic issues, the congress will adopt the main plans, policies and measures which reflect the path for advancement by our country in the new stage along the correct common cause of the socialist revolution defined in the various resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee in the past.

Our party is now in power. It has no other interest except to fight for the interests of the country, the working class and the laboring people. Our party is the decisive factor in the victory of our revolution. The congress will make important deliberations on various factors, so as to adopt resolutions to further strengthen the building of our party, and will elect a new party Central Committee. This is a task of great significance, for this new party Central Committee will ensure the continuation of the glorious revolutionary tradition of the party, the continual steadfastness of the party leadership, and the correct and through implementation of orientations, plans and policies adopted by the congress.

All the outstanding delegates of the people gathering at the congress will begin performing their heavy but noble tasks. In response to the aspirations of the entire party, army and people, each delegate will wholeheartedly carry out his work with a sense of great perseverance and endurance in the communist party and a sense of responsibility with a view to becoming the highest leading organization of the party in order to contribute to a glorious success of the congress.

Now only now, but since the party Central Committee issued a communique on the convening of the third congress of the party, our entire army -- with great pride in the event -- has launched a series of energetic emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome the congress. All army divisions, brigades, units and organizations and offices throughout the country have stepped up efforts to emulate one another in fulfilling their duties for combat readiness, studying and training to raise their fine nature and combat strength, increasing production, contributing to the building of the national economy, mobilizing the masses and building foundations. All cadres and combatants have persisted in working and gloriously fulfilled their respective tasks to welcome the congress. Our cadres and combatants profoundly understand, are fully aware and are in close touch with the party. They are determined to contribute to the glorious success of the third congress of our party.

2 May Radio Editorial

BK061240 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 2 May 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Let the Whole Country Unite as one and March Forward To Implement Triumphantly the Resolution of the Third Party Congress"]

[Text] Our compatriots and combatants throughout the country are elated to welcome the brilliant success of the third congress of the honorable, glorious LPRP.

Over the past few days, our entire country has turned to the congress and strived to emulate outstanding achievements to welcome the party congress and its notable resolution.

Responding to the trust and aspiration of all our people, the congress has strived to achieve an appropriate solution to various strategic problems in the initial steps of the path of socialism in our country. The congress has unanimously approved the political report of the party Central Committee on the evaluation of the victories and achievements scored by our entire party, army and people in the political, military, economic, cultural and foreign affairs field over the past 10 years. The congress has reviewed strong and weak points that must be settled and perfected. It has affirmed a determination to continuously pursue the socialist revolution line and the line on socialist economic construction which were proposed by the second party congress. Actual practice has proved these lines to be very appropriate. The party has applied its lines to the practical conditions by adopting various strategic tasks of the Lao revolution in the new circumstances. It has put forth the direction, tasks and objectives of the Lao revolution for 1981-85 in particular. It has also adopted various plans, policies and measures for implementation, with a view to leading the revolutionary cause of our working class and people to continuously march forward.

The congress has unanimously approved the direction, tasks and basic objectives for economic and social development, as stipulated in the political report of the party Central Committee, and regards them as the resolution of the congress. This resolution is intended to introduce the implementation of the 1981-85 5-year plan and to make preparations for the plan in later years. The congress has unanimously approved the report on the party building work and various concrete proposals of the party Central Committee on the amendment to the party's regulations regarding various tasks, plans and policies on the strengthening and building of the party in the ideological and organizational field, with a view to raising the standards of the working class and the leading roles of the party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, increasingly enhancing the combat strength and leadership capability of the party, strengthening the unique solidarity and promoting the fine traditions of the party so as to guarantee the successful implementation of the various revolutionary tasks as proposed by the congress.

The congress has highly appreciated the correct activities of the second party Central Committee, and voting to elect the new party Central Committee with respected and beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane as general secretary to make arrangements for the successful implementation of the various tasks adopted by the congress. The party Central Committee is regarded as the general staff unit of the revolution. It represents the party's traditions of unique solidarity and its collective intelligence, and it firmly guarantees the success of the Lao revolution in overcoming all trials on the path of advance to socialism.

The Third congress of our party has come to a glorious conclusion. It serves as a bright torch to lead our entire party, army and people forward to fulfill the tasks of the new stage of the socialist revolution in our country. The successful conclusion of the congress is a defeat for the dark schemes of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary powers who aim to sabotage, destroy and obstruct the steps of advance of our socialist revolution.

Therefore, from now on, putting the congress resolution into actual practice throughout the country will be a tremendous, heavy task which is vital to our entire party, army and people. Our party has said that determination can only be accomplished through 10 measures. Now more than ever, we must find the best measures to effectively and successfully implement the resolution of the congress, first and foremost, it is necessary for our cadres, party members and entire people to accept, understand and grasp the essence of the congress resolution, and to unite as one to consciously endeavor to begin putting it into actual practice.

A study to profoundly understand the resolution must be closely combined with the arrangements for its concrete implementation. This must be considered to be a decisive factor.

In organizing to implement the resolution, it is necessary to have a plan effectively mapped out and to prepare the necessary conditions and tools. Measures must be intellectually combined with the ideological and organizational system. A close coordination must be made between the party committees at various levels and various state and mass organizations. The revolution is regarded as a great festival of the masses. All revolutionary tasks must be carried out through profound, regular and effective revolutionary movements of the masses. Everyone must be mobilized to promote and expand a role of collective mastery, to do his utmost in the cause of national defense and building, and to guarantee a successful implementation of the masses' tasks.

All of us are aware that the revolution's forward path is still full of complexities and difficulties. But, we continue to have the necessary strength to overcome all difficulties and to lead the revolution forward. Our people's material and spiritual strength has now been incessantly enhanced. We have developed ourselves to another higher step, and have learned additional precious lessons. The future of the revolution is glorious. Our entire party, army and people are full of confidence and elation. We are determined to raise to an ever higher level the spirit of revolutionary heroism, and majestically march forward to triumphantly implement the two strategic tasks of the revolution, accomplish the great revolutionary cause of the nation, and fulfill their glorious international obligation.

Our cadres and combatants are happy to be praised and hailed by the third party congress. In the past, our cadres and combatants, together with the people of all ethnic tribes, the public security forces, guerrilla militia and self-defense forces, have united as one and heroically fought and won glorious victories in the national liberation war and in the cause of national defense and construction. As a result, the history of the nation has become even brighter.

Clearly understanding their heavy tasks and responsibilities in the next stage of revolution, our various people's armed forces must continue to strive in emulating to help all cadres, party members and combatants maintain a new revolutionary nature and a new way of earning a living in accordance with the standard of new, socialist men, and to maintain their knowledge and abilities so as to make skillful use of scientific and technical tools. This will enable us to genuinely turn our army into a new type of army of the proletarian class and into a well-organized and modern army sufficiently capable of fulfilling all the tasks entrusted to it by the party.

The resolution of the congress is our program of activities. Let all of us raise the spirit of responsibility and the sense of collective mastery, engage in labor to boost production, be prepared to fight and to do so heroically, and be creatively determined to make vigorous changes in all work sectors in order to successfully build the country in advance to socialism and to securely defend the gains of socialist revolution forever.

6 May Radio Editorial

BK101510 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 6 May 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Profoundly Appreciate the Resolution of the Third Party Congress"]

[Text] With the great perservance of all delegates in executing their work, the third congress of our party gloriously ended with the unanimous endorsement of the political report of the Party Central Committee, the orientations, tasks and fundamental objectives of the social and economic development in the 5-year plan between 1981 and 1985 and during the 1980's and the report on party building and the amendment of the LPRP regulations.

This is another transitional step in the overall correct direction of the socialist revolution. The resolution adopted by the party Central Committee is the guideline for a unified movement of our nation and the basis for fulfilling the unified aspirations of all our people, thus creating a new impetus for taking our revolution into a new stage.

Henceforth, it is the most important and urgent duty of our entire party, army and people to organize a thorough and extensive implementation of the resolution of the Third LPRP Congress and to mobilize a massive revolutionary movement so as to fulfill this resolution with readily apparent actual deeds throughout the country.

To victoriously implement the resolution of our party congress, we must first profoundly appreciate the content of this resolution, for this is the basis for our understanding of the tasks which must be urgently and carefully executed so as to ensure concrete and effective results. The resolution must be profoundly appreciated by our entire party, army and people. All of us must thoroughly understand the situation and our duties, and firmly grasp the revolutionary guideline, the strategic plans and policies, and the targets adopted at the third party congress.

The objectives for appreciating the resolution of the congress are as follows: To firmly grasp the overall scope of the entire revolutionary work and the path which will guide it to fulfill its targets, and to thoroughly grasp the orientations and tasks of each locality, each work branch, each unit and each person. To profoundly appreciate the resolution is to allow everyone to think with a singleness of mind so that they will develop a unified line of thought, thus advancing to carry out unified movements in their work. On this basis, each locality, each foundation and each individual must develop their own plan to carry out activity to translate the resolution of the congress into reality.

As for our army, aside from appreciating the overall scope of the work we must urge all cadres and combatants to understand clearly the duties of our army in the new stage of the revolution, and to study and appreciate the content of his resolution. However, they must not restrict this study only to paper, but must pay attention to carrying out actual revolutionary movements. This is to display the level of their understanding and appreciation in the resolution. At the same time, they must understand the prevailing favorable and unfavorable conditions and difficulties, and the path which will lead to the attainment of the targets set forth in the resolution. Each unit and person must closely link this study with self-criticism and criticism, strictly maintain their line of thinking and a sense of responsibility in fulfilling their tasks, correctly appraise the tasks which can and cannot be fulfilled or which have yet to be effectively executed, identify strong points which must be further strengthened and weak points which must be overcome, find out objective and subjective causes (?of the study), and draw valuable lessons from the study with a view to heightening one's faith and line of thinking, as well as one's capabilities to carry out activities in fulfilling the resolution.

The appreciation of the resolution cannot be attained in a session or two of study, but only through a continued and protracted process closely linked with actual deeds which must be repeatedly carried out in accordance with a principled procedure, in the struggle to learn what is right and what is wrong, and by firmly grasping and creatively and effectively implementing this resolution.

To fulfill this goal, the commanding and leading level, party members, cadres and combatants in our army must resolutely organize a study with a view to profounding appreciating the resolution of the third party congress, creating a oneness of mind within our army, and allowing ourselves to clearly understand the strategic direction and fundamental objectives of the congress and the path for advancing the revolution.

They must also aim to understand the duty and responsibility of each unit and each person, and strive to gloriously and successfully implement the resolution through actual deeds in building the army and in fostering and tempering one's determination to contribute to executing the two strategic tasks of the revolution, that is, to defend and build our socialist country.

LEADERS COMMEMORATE CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DAY

BK090319 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 May 82

[Joint greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister, and Souphanouvong, president and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president, Lubomir Strougal, premier, and Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Prague -- dated 8 May]

[Text] Dear Comrades: On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the CSSR's national day, on behalf of the LPRP, the SPC, the Government and people of Laos, and in our own names, we would like to convey our fraternal salutations and warm greetings to you, comrades, and through you, to the party, the Federal Assembly, the Government and fraternal people of Czechoslovakia.

Over the past 37 years since the establishment of the CSSR, the Czechoslovak people, with the close cooperation of the Soviet Union and under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, have scored great achievements in building and developing their country. At present, Czechoslovakia has become a developed socialist country with modern industry, modern collective agriculture, advanced science and technology, and prosperous culture. The material and spiritual standard of living of the Czechoslovak people has been incessantly raised to an ever higher level with each passing day.

These achievements are a significant contribution to the enhancement of the strength and the development of the world socialist system. They have also constituted an encouragement for the combat spirit of the various nations in the world in their struggle against the imperialist, the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, and other international reactionaries for peace, national independence and social progress. Following these achievements, the status, roles and reputation of the CSSR have been raised daily in the international arena.

We wish the fraternal Czechoslovak people great success in implementing the seventh 5-year plan put forth by the 16th party congress in the cause of building developed socialism in the land of Czechoslovakia.

May the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism between the two parties, states and peoples of Laos and Czechoslovakia be daily strengthened and everlasting!

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN MARKS AFGHAN NATIONAL DAY

BK300140 Vientiane KPL in English 1227 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 29 Apr (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, premier of the republic and Souphanouvong, president of the republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, on April 27, sent a message of greetings to General Secretary Babrak Karmal of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council, and premier of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion [of] the Fourth Afghan National Day.

The message writes: "On behalf of the Laos people, the LPRP, the PSA and the government, we would like to convey our fraternal and warmest congratulations and best wishes to the people, the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of Afghanistan.

"During the past 4 years, despite subversive activities of the underclared war of imperialist forces and the internal and external reactionary forces, the Afghan people have successfully safeguarded the fruits of the April revolution; and not only the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity remain intact, but significant success in building new life, including achievements in fighting against illiteracy, and economic, social and cultural transformation have been scored by the Afghan people which in effect they have led the country into the path of progress.

"We are convinced," the message writes, "under the firm leadership of the PDPR and thanks to the support of the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries and progressive forces in the world, the just struggle of the Afghan people will certainly be crowned with successes. This will contribute to the safeguarding of peace and security in this region and in the world, and rendering more strength to the revolutionary and socialist forces."

The two Lao leaders finally wished the fraternal friendship relations and combative solidarity between our peoples, parties and governments be enhanced and strengthened with each passing day.

On the same occasion, Khamphai Boupha, acting-minister for foreign affairs of the LPDR, sent a telegraph of greetings to his counterpart, Shah Mohammad Dost.

VIENTIANE FUNCTION MARKS SOVIET RED ARMY VICTORY

BK081032 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 8 May (KPL) -- A function in commemoration of the Soviet Red Army's victory over Hitlerian fascists was held at the Soviet cultural center on May 7.

Present on this occasion were Sali Vongkhamso, secretary of the party CC, vice premier and chairman of state planning committee, along with other officials.

Rachit Khamidouline and Stanislav Anissimov respectively minister-counselor and military attache of the Soviet Embassy to Laos, were also on hand.

Contribution of the Red Army over the Hitlerian fascists was recapitulated on this occasion by S. Anissimov.

MORE ON GOVERNMENT CLASH WITH SHAN FORCES

BK110117 Bangkok POST in English 11 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Chiangrai -- At least eight guerrillas, believed to belong to opium warlord Khun Sa's Shan United Army, were killed in a two-day battle with Thai forces near Ban Thoet Thai (formerly Ban Hin Taek), the army said yesterday.

Government forces comprising border patrol police, soldiers and rangers also seized a rebel camp at Ban Laolue yesterday morning and confiscated a large number of war weapons and food supplies.

The fighting broke out near the Burmese border during government forces' exercises on Sunday. It ended yesterday afternoon with the guerrillas being forced to flee from Thai territory.

Military and police helicopters, and C-47 "Spooky" gunships and OV-10 planes were flown from their base at Chiang Mai yesterday to support the ground forces.

Assistant Army Commander in Chief General Athit Kamlangek travelled to the province in the morning and was briefed at the military command in Chiang Rai along with First Army Division Commander Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit and Army Operation Department Director Maj Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut. Later Gen Athit travelled to Ban Thoet Thai to personally take charge of the operation.

The government forces reported that one soldier was killed and two injured during the battle which started when a band of about 40 Shan rebels opened fire on helicopters as they were airlifting troops near Ban Laolue. [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English on 11 May also carries a similar report which adds: "Other sources at the scene -- Ban Laolu and Ban Ponghai -- of Amphoe Mae Chan in Chiang Rai Province said that the government side suffered 16 dead while at least 9 Shans were killed in the series of clashes"]

The helicopters at that time were beginning a reconnaissance mission to detect foreign forces in the area following the discovery from aerial photographs that a band of unidentified foreign guerrillas, believed to be Shans, had built a camp north of Ban Thoet Thai, Gen Athit said. Military authorities earlier discovered that the camp comprised more than 100 buildings with military shelters and a factory.

The general said that one government soldier was killed while two others were wounded during the battle. Several helicopters were also slightly damaged by ground fire.

Gen Arthit said the government forces seized the guerrillas' camp yesterday morning and discovered eight bodies at the site. The main guerrilla force comprising about 600 men were all flushed out from Thai territory in the afternoon, he added.

Helicopters equipped with loudspeakers were used yesterday to persuade the Shan rebels hiding in Thailand to surrender to the government troops.

Gen Athit said that authorities in several areas near the battle zone had been on alert to prevent any possible attempt by the guerrillas to mount a revenge attack. The areas, according to Chiang Rai Governor Sakda O-phong, included Mae Chan, Mae Sai, Chiang Saen and Muang Districts.

Food and necessary supplies were distributed to villagers near the battle zone yesterday, officials said. Most of the seized arms and food supplies from the rebels' camp were later transported to the military command headquarters at Chiang Mai airbase.

Chiang Rai MP Songtham Panyadi yesterday said that the military operation along the Burmese border was "the right thing for the government to do", but he urged that it stop hiding information about the battle from the public.

Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun yesterday described reports by some local newspapers about the battle as exaggerated. He said that the guerrilla force numbered only about 40 men and not as many as 20,000 as some newspapers reported.

He said the clash occurred during a joint training exercise which was part of the government operation related to the main drive against Khun Sa's men at Ban Thoet Thai last January.

NATION Editorial

BK110205 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 11 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Khun Sa Didn't Catch Thai Forces Napping"]

[Text] When there was a full scale military operation by Thailand's armed forces against the Shan United Army [SUA] -- actually a hotch-potch of irregulars more interested in narcotics traffic than in anything political -- our forces captured their camps without difficulty and had the SUA on the run. But there has always been a ticklish problem with this kind of military action, because the SUA crosses the border into Burma leaving our forces high and dry. From Rangoon's point of view, the importance is not narcotics but rather that the Shans, the Karens, etc are challenging the Burmese Government's suzerainty over all of Burma. But the objectives of the governments in Bangkok and Rangoon are the same -- these private armies have to be liquidated.

We had speculated that when the might of the Thai Armed Forces pushed the SUA back into Burma, the Burmese Army would be ready to retaliate when the irregular Shan Army crossed into Burma. The main thrust of the Thai forces was in January and we think now that the SUA, headed by the notorious drug kingpin Khun Sa, is feeling the pinch because the Burmese Army has been moving in on them. The SUA obviously had no choice but to try and cross the border into Thailand and we are happy to note that they did not catch our soldiers 'sleeping on the job'.

At the moment it appears that the engagement between our armed forces and the SUA is quite serious. At least 15 Thai soldiers have been killed and nine bodies of SUA soldiers have been recovered indicated that the casualties on the other side have been far heavier. Reinforcements have been sent in by the Thai military and there is no question that a showdown is looming. We strongly back our government's policy that isolated forces of irregulars whether they deal in narcotics or whether they are trying to fight the Burmese troops, should not find sanctuary in Thailand or find opportunity to conduct their nefarious trade.

We are particularly anxious for our military to succeed in this effort for two reasons -- the first is of course that there should be no armed bands in Thailand corroding the sovereignty of the land nor should there be bands of drug-traffickers who are smudging the fair face of our country. Warlord Khun Sa is no ordinary man since he has openly defied two governments and has, until now at least, got off with his booty. Although it has not been publicized, possibly because of the policy in Rangoon, we strongly suspect that both Burma and Thailand are acting in tandem as they should be.

We do not want to tie up with the fighting, another narcotics case which occurred in Chicago only last week when one of the Thai diplomats was found and charged with running a drug ring but there is a tenuous connection. We complimented the Foreign Ministry on waiving diplomatic privilege and let the law take its course, but what we are trying to say is that, in the final analysis, the Thai diplomat in Chicago was only a pawn in the hands of such people like Khun Sa who have the ability and the money to subvert those who would have otherwise not been caught doing something culpable.

The January move against the SUA and its leader Khun Sa and what is going on in north Thailand just now, throw the policy of the government in the best light possible. This is not the time for wishful thinking but it is the time to believe that the SUA and Khun Sa are caught in the nutcracker, right between the armed forces of Burma and Thailand.

THANAT LEAVES FOR PACIFIC COUNCIL SESSION

BK101242 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The Thai deputy prime minister, Dr Thanat Khoman, already left for Japan for a 6-day meeting of the Pacific Basin Economic Council in Nagoya. The council comprises major industrialized countries, including the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Attempts are being expanded to the council [as heard] by including ASEAN countries and South Korea. He disclosed that the Thai private sector will sponsor the council's meeting in Bangkok in June. Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon is expected to preside at its opening ceremony at the ESCAP headquarters prior to the actual meeting which will be held between 3-7 June at the Bangkok Bank head office on Silom Road in Bangkok.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE PHOTOS TO PRC -- Thailand has agreed to sell satellite pictures to China at reasonably "friendly prices", a senior official of the National Research Council (NRC) said yesterday. Secretary General of the NRC Dr Chumphon Swatdiyakom said that the two sides have already signed the agreement, but the details of the prices have yet to be worked out. The pictures under the agreement will be those taken by a U.S.-built satellite, already orbiting the earth and is specialized in taking pictures of areas believed to be richly endowed with natural resources, he added. [Text] [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 29 Apr 82 p 6 BK]

RICE SALE TO IRAN -- The Commerce Ministry has approved the sale of 110,000 tons of 100 percent grade B rice worth around 1,000 million baht to Iran by the private sector, through a Swiss broker, for delivery from May to September, Deputy Commerce Minister Praphat Limpraphan announced. Chaiyaphon Rice Co Ltd represented the Thai rice exporters in signing the agreement with Iran's state purchasing organisation and the Swiss broker. Mr Praphat said it was a three-way deal, with Iran selling oil to Switzerland in exchange for Thai rice. [Excerpt] [Bangkok POST in English 29 Apr 82 p 21 BK]

RADIO THAILAND TRANSMISSION POWER -- Radio Thailand will increase the transmission power of its internal service to 1,000 kilowatt beginning on 3 May. Public Relations Department Director General Kamchat Kiphanit says that the establishment of the transmitting station is aimed at providing better reception for people in the rural areas of the country. Radio Thailand has been broadcasting with a transmitting power of 100 kilowatt. The budget of about 126 million baht was spent on the setting up the station which is located in Saraburi Province. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 28 Apr 82 BK]

NHAN DAN WRITES ON PRC SCHEMES AGAINST SRV

BK110434 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 May 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 10 May]

[Text] NHAN DAN today carries an article by Hong Lan entitled "Smash All the Poisonous Arrows." After exposing the various dark schemes of the Beijing reactionaries, who have conducted psychological warfare against the SRV, the article says:

The Beijing reactionaries have combined their psychological warfare with espionage activities and smuggling operations. These are some of their harmful activities in their multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam at the border area. They have consistently built up their manpower and financial support and expanded their operational facilities in order to oppose and undermine our nation. They are striving to carry out the so-called February 1980 motion proposed by (Nie Rongzhen), vice chairman of the CCP Central Military Commission, to incite Vietnamese to fight against Vietnamese and to use the Hoang Van Hoan card more effectively.

In carrying out this plan and their various dark schemes in their multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are following in the old tracks of the collapsed chariots of the former colonialists and imperialists who experienced bitter defeats in our heroic land.

NHAN DAN MARKS USSR VICTORY IN WORLD WAR II

OW090725 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 9 -- NHAN DAN today runs an article marking the 37th anniversary of the Soviet victory over German fascism, saying that this event will forever be a great encouragement to progressive mankind and a stern warning to all war-mongering and aggressive forces.

The paper says: "It is undeniable that over the past 37 years mankind has avoided the disaster of a third world war thanks to the existence of the powerful Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries. Realities have more and more clearly proved that the protection of world peace against the dangerous plots and actions of U.S. imperialism and company now and in the future is made possible by the strong growth in all fields and the correct foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, which are the firm mainstay of the three revolutionary currents of the world people struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

Referring to the Vietnamese situation, the paper says: "Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Vietnamese people, grasping the favourable opportunity created by the Soviet victory in 1945, successfully carried out their August revolution and finally defeated the French colonialists. Their recent victory over the U.S. aggressors contributed considerably to tilting the balance of forces in favor of the irresistible offensive of the peace and revolutionary forces in the world.

"At present the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary circles in the Chinese leadership are colluding in a vain attempt to reverse this situation. By defeating the aggressive war involving 600,000 Chinese troops on their northern border and smashing the attacks conducted by China's henchmen on their southwestern border, the Vietnamese people, with the assistance and support of the Soviet Union and progressive mankind as a whole, have inflicted initial setbacks on the Sino-American alliance. In Southeast Asia socialism, far from being repelled, stands firmly in the three Indochinese countries."

The paper quotes the political report of the recent Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam as saying that the Vietnamese people, loyal to their internationalist duties, are always united with the other revolutionary and progressive forces in the world and strongly supporting the firm struggle of other peoples against the warlike and aggressive policy of U.S.-led imperialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

SRV HONORS USSR'S ARKHIPOV ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

OW081702 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 8 -- The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has decided to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order on Ivan Vasilyevic Arkhipov, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., on the occasion of his 75th birthday in recognition of his great contributions to the consolidation and development of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. On this occasion Premier Pham Van Dong has sent a message of congratulations to Vice Chairman I. V. Arkhipov.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

OW081658 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 8 -- A delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee headed by Zakharov, member of its leadership and secretary of the C.P.S.U. Committee of Kamchatka Province, arrived here today for a visit at the invitation of the Vietnam Peace Committee. It was welcomed at the airport by Phan Anh, president of the Presidium of the host committee, and others.

Meeting With Hoang Tung

OW101718 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 10 -- Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Presidium member of the Vietnam Peace Committee, today received the delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee. He talked with his guests about coordination of peace activities of the two countries.

CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW071832 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 7 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Lionel Prieto Soto, secretary of the party Central Committee in charge of the economy, left here yesterday, ending its visit made at the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. During the visit the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, visited the late president's home and office, and several economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Nguyen Lam, secretary of the party Central Committee of Vietnam had a cordial talk with the Cuban guests.

SRV, GDR SIGN TRANSPORT COOPERATION ACCORD

OW081652 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 8 -- A protocol on transport cooperation has been signed here between the delegations of the Transport and Communications Ministry of Vietnam and of the Transport Ministry of the German Democratic Republic. The two sides discussed measures to continue implementing the cooperation plan for 1982 and the plan for maritime transport cooperation.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTY TON THAT TUNG DIES

OW071952 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 7 -- In an obituary issued here today the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front announced that Professor Ton That Tung, deputy to the National Assembly, ex-deputy minister of public health, director of the Vietnam-German Democratic Republic Friendship Hospital (Hanoi), professor at the Hanoi Medical College, and member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, died at 11:15 hrs today, May 7, 1982, in Hanoi at the age of 70, after a severe heart attack.

Professor Ton That Tung is member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., member of the Paris Academy of Surgery, member of the Lyon Society of Surgeons, member of the National Society of Surgeons of the German Democratic Republic, and member of the National Society of Surgeons of Algiers.

He is a Labour Hero of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and was twice awarded the Labour Order, First Class, once the Labour Order, Second Class, as well as the Combatant Order, First Class, and the Resistance Order, Third Class. He is posthumously decorated with the Ho Chi Minh Order by the Council of State.

Leaders Pay Last Respects

OW091638 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 9 -- A state funeral for the late Professor Ton That Tung was held here this morning at the Hanoi Medical College, where his remains had lain in state in a coffin covered with the national flag of Vietnam. Minister of Public Health Dang Hoi Xuan read the funeral oration expressing boundless sorrow at the death of a great Vietnamese scientist who has wholeheartedly served his country and his people and had made contributions to Vietnam's national defence and socialist construction.

"Professor Ton That Tung's was the life of an exemplary patriotic intellectual and a talented scientist who firmly believed in the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and in the Vietnamese socialist system," the minister said.

At 8:30 a.m. Vietnamese party, state and Fatherland Front leaders joined the funeral cortege accompanying the professor's remains to Hanoi's Mai Dich Cemetery.

Yesterday afternoon Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the Council of State, Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and chairman of the Council of Ministers, other leaders of the party, state and Fatherland Front, and representatives of public offices, mass organisations and localities paid their last respects to Professor Ton That Tung. A delegation of the central Vietnam province of Binh Tri Thien and Hue City, the professor's birth place, was present at the mourning and funeral ceremonies.

Last tribute was also paid to the late professor yesterday by representatives of the embassies of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, France and Algeria, whose medical academies and associations count Professor Tung as their member, and of many other countries and international organisations.

SHORTCOMINGS OF PRODUCT-CONTACT SYSTEM NOTED

BK101551 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 May 82

[NHAN DAN 10 May editorial: "Develop Strong Points and Remedy Shortcomings To Perfect the Product-Contract System in Agriculture"]

[Text] The expanded application of product contracts to groups of laborers and individual laborers has the vigorous impact of a new economic policy and a new method of management in agriculture. It has also generated a seething impetus among the masses for boosting production and consolidating production relations. This new method of management, which has drawn a favorable response from numerous production establishments and laborers, has not only been broadly applied in the production of rice and subsidiary food crops but it is also being applied in the production of other crops such as tea, resin, sugarcane, vegetables and short-term industrial crops, and in livestock breeding and the various handicrafts. Coupled with other economic incentive policies, the application of product emulation movement for production in the countryside, enabling the people to make full use of labor and lands, apply technical innovations, practice intensive cultivation, increase crop yields and improve economic results.

Through the application of the contract system and on the basis of developed production, management has been improved in the cooperatives. The continual consolidation of the broad response from the masses, the results of production and relations, and the drawing of individual peasants to the road of collectivized work constitute an important yardstick for measuring the effectiveness of an economic management method.

Since the product-contract system is a complicated method of management and its application has been expanded rapidly, it is unavoidable that in addition to the units that have applied this system satisfactorily, more than a few others have failed to do so and that some units have succeeded in some aspects but failed in others. Because of an incomplete and rather simplistic understanding of the issue, the inappropriateness of various work methods, the shortage of both material-technical facilities and trained cadres, the impact caused by the application of a number of unsuitable policies and so forth, a number of establishments had shortcomings or made mistakes. Some cooperatives have failed to carry out production and profit-and-loss accounting, distribute plans satisfactorily, determine recipients of contract quotas judiciously and set economic-technical norms realistically. Consequently, they have contracted out ricefields on an averaging basis or in a fragmented manner.

Control over the use of material-technical facilities and supervision over production activities have been unsatisfactory. Some tasks that should have been done by the cooperative have been assigned instead to cooperative members. This practice has led to a situation in which some cooperatives have dissolved very essential specialized units, such as those responsible for farmland water conservancy, seed culture, crop protection and so forth. Strictness and timeliness have not been ensured in settling contract quotas and in the procurement of products, resulting in product delivery shortfalls that affect the general distribution plan. In the field of distribution, the three interests have not been properly reconciling to the inclination to lean heavily toward the interests of the laborers while neglecting the interests of the collective.

These are the shortcomings that have been observed in some localities. Generally speaking, many cooperatives have been doing fairly well with the contract system and some of them have displayed only one or two such shortcomings. Others, however, are guilty of a fairly large number of shortcomings. At those establishments that carry out the contract system satisfactorily, production has picked up and production relations have been consolidated. Meanwhile, at the establishments where many shortcomings are observed, negative phenomena have emerged in the economic and social fields.

Some of the above-mentioned shortcomings stem from the failure of the higher echelons to provide the needed technical materials on schedule and to promptly issue specific regulations for guiding managerial work in the new situation. Other shortcomings are the result of sloppiness in organizing the implementations of the contract system at the district and village levels.

The reality of the movement to apply product contracts in rice cultivation is posing new problems for organization and management, the consolidation of agricultural cooperatives, specialized and intensive cultivation, and material and technical facilities. These problems must be studied and resolved in order to perfect the new management system. The fifth party congress asserted in its resolution that the practice of contracting out product quotas to groups of laborers and individual laborers is becoming a driving force in promoting the movement to emulate in developing production and improving economic results in agriculture. At the same time, the congress called on all grassroots units and the various responsible echelons and sectors to draw upon their experience, examine their strengths and weaknesses, develop their strong points, resolutely and promptly remedy shortcomings and proceed toward establishing a managerial system and internal regulations for the operation of agricultural cooperatives to cover all activities -- from the formulation of production plans to the organization of labor and the establishment of the system of norms, policies for distribution, the system for rewards and penalties and so forth.

It has not been long since we started the movement to change the system for organizing the management of cooperatives. In reviewing practical experience to improve guidance and supervision, we must, along with implementing the resolutions of the fifth party congress, push ahead the broad movement for revolutionary actions by millions of peasants and gradually advance our agriculture to large-scale production with the short-term goal of meeting at all costs the demands for food and clothing of the entire society.

MINISTRIES DISCUSS MANPOWER USE IN COASTAL AREAS

OW110737 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 11 -- To make the best use of manpower in the coastal areas was the topic of a seminar held recently in Danang City (central Vietnam) by the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Marine Products. Vietnam has more than 3,000 kilometers of coastline with 1.67 million hectares of cultivated land and abundant resources of marine products. The coastal population is about 13 millions, 5 millions of whom are in the working age, accounting for one fifth of the country's workforce. In the north most of the coastal inhabitants have joined state enterprises, fishing and salt-making cooperatives, or agricultural, forestry and handicraft cooperatives. In the south, however, a large proportion of the workforce are still working in private undertakings.

In many localities the main orientation for better use of manpower is to build coastal dikes to check salt water in order to broaden the cultivated land. Haiphong City has used millions of workdays to open 3,000 hectares of agricultural land, 1,000 hectares of ponds for fish and shrimp raising and has transferred 2,000 persons from the city to the newly opened areas. 5,000 people from the city have also moved to Cat Ba Island to build fishing cooperatives. Thai Binh Province has built embankments to prevent salt water and put 2,500 hectares of formerly waste land under rush cultivation. The coastal districts of Trieu Hai (Binh Tri Thien) and Thang Binh (Quang Nam-Danang) have built many irrigation works and planted trees to protect the area from winds and sand encroachment.

The seminar, however, noted that the use of manpower in many coastal areas still is not rational. Working efficiency is lost and the local economy is developing too slowly. The seminar suggested many measures for the re-organization of production along the line of combining fishery, agriculture and industry.

YOUTH UNION PLENUM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

BK110550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, fourth tenure, held its fourth plenary plenum in Hanoi from 7 to 10 May to review the 1981 youth movement and to set forth a program of revolutionary activities for the implementation of the fifth party congress resolutions. The plenum was attended and addressed by Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee.

In 1981, while the country was facing countless difficulties, the Youth Union quickly managed to direct its activities toward motivating youths to make vigorous advances on the economic front through the production of grain and food. The Youth Union made every effort to implement the state plan, further increased union-building and organizational activities and effected a change in the youth movement at the grassroots level. Many progressive models and new factors emerged in various domains: industrial, handicraft and agricultural production; science and technology; economization; combat; the safeguarding of national security; and the maintenance of public order.

The plenum vigorously discussed and unanimously adopted orientations and tasks and a revolutionary activity program for youths for 1982. This program gives top priority to the task of widely propagating and educating Youth Union members and youth who are not members on the resolutions of the fifth party congress in order to make them fully aware of the national situation as well as the 2 strategic tasks, 4 targets and 19 major measures laid down at the congress. It is also designed to encourage youths to take the lead in making wholehearted contributions to national construction and defense. Grain production is regarded as an essential task in this activity program.

At the plenum the Youth Union Central Committee elected Comrade Vu Mao, member of the party Central Committee, as the first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in place of Comrade Dang Quoc Bao, who had been sent by the party Central Committee for a new assignment.

LEADERS RECEIVE NEW AMBASSADOR FROM PRK

Meeting With Truong Chinh

OW061656 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 6 -- The new Kampuchean ambassador to Vietnam, Sieng Saral, today presented his credentials to Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State. The chairman had a cordial conversation with him.

Meeting With Pham Van Dong

OW091524 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 9 -- Sieng Saran, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to Vietnam, paid a courtesy call on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with the ambassador.

LAST RESPECTS PAID TO LATE ALGERIAN MINISTER

OW061820 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 6 -- A delegation of the Foreign Ministry led by Vice-Minister Vo Dong Giang called on the Algerian Embassy here today to pay last respects to the late Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia. A delegation of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and representatives of public offices in Hanoi also went to the Algerian Embassy to express their condolences.

BUDDHISTS, CATHOLICS LEAVE FOR MOSCOW MEETINGS

BK061109 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The world conference of religious activities against the danger of nuclear war will be held in Moscow from 10 to 14 May at the initiative of Moscow Orthodox Patriarch (?Nathaniel Piman). At the invitation of the conference's preparatory committee, a delegation of the Vietnam Buddhist Church led by its chairman, Bonze Thich Tri Thu, and a delegation of the Vietnam Catholic Church led by Archbishop Nguyen Van Binh, first chairman of the Council of Vietnamese Bishops, will attend the conference.

AUSTRALIAFRASER TO VISIT U.S., JAPAN, ROK IN MID-MAY

BK041212 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, has released details of a trip later this month taking him to the United States, Japan and South Korea. Mr Fraser will leave Australia on 16 May for discussions in Washington with President Reagan and senior United States administration officials the following day. He is expected to deliver a major speech on the economy before going on to Tokyo on 20 May.

The Japanese prime minister, Mr Suzuki, like President Reagan, will be involved in the Versailles economic summit in June bringing together the seven so-called big Western Powers.

Mr Fraser will arrive in Seoul from Japan on 23 May, becoming the first Australian prime minister to visit South Korea since Mr Holt in 1967.

STREET ON POLISH SITUATION, FALKLANDS ISSUE

BK041216 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Street, says the recent pro-Solidarity demonstrations in Warsaw emphasize the continuing gulf between the Polish people and the martial law regime. In Parliament, Mr Street said this was despite some relaxation of the restrictions. He said the government welcomed any betterment of the lot of the Polish people. However, martial law remained in force, thousands of people were still interned and many factories were still subject to military discipline. Mr Street repeated the government's call for lifting of martial law, the release of people detained and an early return to the circumstances that would allow Poles to decide their own future.

In another diplomatic move, Australia has sent a strongly worded message to Argentina expressing abhorrence at the seizure of the Falkland Islands. The Australian ambassador to Argentina, Mr Malcolm Dan, has returned to Buenos Aires after being recalled to Canberra in demonstration of Australia's condemnation of the Falkland seizure.

Canberra officials said that Mr Dan had taken a letter from Mr Street to the Argentine foreign minister, Mr Costa Mendez. The message expressed Australia's serious concern and abhorrence at what Mr Street called an unprovoked use of force by Argentina. The message called on Argentina to withdraw its forces in accordance the United Nations Resolution 502.

SECURITY CHIEF COMMENTS ON GENERAL ELECTIONS

BK101417 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command [Kopkamtib], Admiral Sudomo, urged all circles not to make any comments on vote counting that could cause mutual suspicion and create an unpleasant atmosphere. He suggested that they present their views in formal complaints with evidence to the General Election Institute so that the problems could be resolved when all votes had been counted.

Sudomo stated this following his meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha building in Jakarta this afternoon. Sudomo reported to the president on various stages of the implementation of the recent general elections.

He disclosed that since the start of the election campaign some 204 people have been detained so far and 38 of them will be definitely brought before the court. The latter were directly involved in the violation of the criminal law, while the remainder will be released soon for lack of evidence.

MOKHTAR HAILS SUCCESS OF SEA LAW CONFERENCE

BK041018 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1000 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Jakarta, 4 May (ANTARA) -- The decision of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea to pass the sea law convention is a historic and very important event for Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said here Monday.

In an airport statement on his return from attending the conference in New York, he said the passage of the convention ensures that the Indonesian archipelagic state concept (wawasan nusantar) is elevated into a new international law, thus bringing the wawasan nusantara campaign on the international forum to a very satisfactory stage.

The convention, Mokhtar said, also guarantees Indonesia's interest with regard to international traffic in its straits, the exclusive economic zone, the continental shelf and the extaction of mineral wealth on the international seabed. The acceptance of the archipelagic state concept in the sea law convention extends Indonesia's maritime territory by more than three million square kilometres, comprising an economic zone of 200 miles and 800,000 square kilometers of continental shelf, Mokhtar noted.

The conference, according to Mokhtar, proceeded as scheduled but had to take a decision, not by consensus, but by vote as proposed by the United States, with 130 countries in favor, four against and 17 abstentions.

He regretted the non-participation of the United States in the convention, which he said actually would benefit United States interests, particularly in the military field. He, however, expressed confidence that in due time the United States would join the convention.

The shining success of the conference, Mokhtar said, also pointed up the determination and goodwill of developing nations to cooperate with advanced countries for the establishment of the ideal of all mankind, international peace and welfare.

The Conference on the Law of the Sea was started in 1973. Mokhtar hopes that the convention which has been welcomed by many as a comprehensive and detailed regulation of how to use the seas and the natural resources therein, would be signed and ratified soon by the participating countries in order for the convention to come into force.

Asked for his views on the British-Argentinian conflict over the Malvinas Islands (Falkland Islands) Mokhtar said he continued to hope that the problem would be settled by negotiations.

MARCOS ACCEPTS ALL SUPREME COURT RESIGNATIONS

OW101225 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 May 82

[By Jose Carlos]

[Excerpts] The president today settled the long-drawn controversy over the bar examinations scandal by accepting the resignations of all members of the Supreme Court. In his letter to Chief Justice Enrique Fernando, the president said he was accepting the resignations of the members of the present Supreme Court in order to create a new Supreme Court; and this he would fill up as soon as possible, perhaps in a day or two. The chief executive said he may reappoint some members of the present Supreme Court in the new Supreme Court.

The president's letter came following his meeting with the present and former members of the Supreme Court, the academic circles and members of the bench and bar during the last 3 days in Malacanang. He told the Supreme Court members that the steps taken were in accordance with their agreement to restore the prestige, integrity and good name of the Supreme Court.

The bar examinations incident has cast a cloud of doubt over the integrity of the Supreme Court. The president therefore has decided that, instead of merely accepting the resignations of certain members of the Supreme Court, he must accept the resignations of all the 14 incumbent members of the Supreme Court in order to terminate the present court.

MARCOS MEETS VISITING BAHRAIN HOUSING MINISTER

OW111217 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] The president and visiting Housing Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah of Bahrain discussed today the prospects for greater cooperation between the Philippines and Bahrain in the field of economic development. During the meeting with the president and the first lady at Malacanang, Shaykh Khalid expressed his government's hope that more Filipino companies and workers would be attracted to work in Bahrain and help in its economic development.

For her part, the first lady briefed the visiting official on the many projects of the administration, especially in its centerpiece program of promoting livelihood in every barangay.

JURISDICTION OVER U.S. SERVICEMEN UPHELD

HK110235 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] Justice Minister Ricardo Puno has upheld the Philippine Government's primary right to exercise jurisdiction over two U.S. servicemen charged with violation of the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972. Puno in effect denied a request by the United States military authorities asking that Philippine jurisdiction over the two U.S. military personnel be waived. The soldiers were among those arrested by the Constabulary antinarcotics unit last February 19 while allegedly having a pot session in Olangapo City.

MARCOS ELABORATES ON ELECTION 'TROUBLE SPOTS'

HK090538 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] President Marcos today declared the May 17 barangay elections would be pushed through at all costs, as decided by the electorate. The president gave this assurance in response to questions of newsmen during an interview on the powers of the Commission on Elections to suspend the elections in so-called troubled areas. He also said government probers are being fielded out in trouble spots and that they reported that citizens are intent in pushing through the grassroots elections.

At the same time the president said the barangay elections will be held in southern Mindanao despite the reported clashes of lawless elements and military troopers in the area. He cited military reports that such incidents are not that numerous to affect or disrupt the holding of the polls in southern Mindanao.

In Samar, President Marcos said the provincial governor has reported that elections would be conducted in the (unblasion) should there be any hindrance in the outlying barangays. He added that the same thing would be applied in the case of two inaccessible barangays in Quezon and Kalinga-Apayao.

Meanwhile the Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police elections center was set up today in Camp Crame to receive and monitor complaints on the coming elections. The activation of the center is the first since 1972. Police Chief Lt-Gen Fidel Ramos, in announcing the activation of the center, named Major (Renato Bris) of the constabulary operations center, as the head of the Unit. The center was set up to ensure peaceful balloting on May 17.

Meanwhile voters are called upon to vote for the best candidates on May 17. The call was made by Commission on Elections Commissioner (Luis Latisapo) in a public forum of all barangay official candidates in Fairview Park, Quezon City. At the same time Commissioner (Latisapo), also the former mayor of Baguio City, warned that anyone found violating the election code will be arrested. For his part Commissioner (Domingo Papaleta) urged the voters to go to the polls early to avoid the last-minute rush.

MNLF PARTICIPATION IN MINDANAO ELECTIONS URGED

HK100119 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 9 May 82

[Excerpts] In Mindanao, the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] has chosen its candidates for the June 7 regional assembly elections in regions 9 and 12. The selections of the 34 candidates were made during conventions at Zamboanga and Cotabato. Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, who is also the KBL secretary-general, was guest at both conventions.

In his address, Deputy Prime Minister Rono reiterated the president's call for wider participation in the elections. [begin Rono recording] It has always been the policy of the president, I think the prime minister agrees with him, it is the president's desire and of course it is also the decision of the KBL and the government that the MNLF should be given a chance to participate in this affair of running their own autonomous regions. And as a matter of fact we would like to reiterate again, once again, that even up to this very moment the president would welcome the participation of the people outside the fold of the law, headed by Misuari and all of those people who are still with him. They are welcome to come back, and return to the fold of the law, and I think the president can even assure them of participation in the running of their own autonomous government. I say all this to them. [end Rono recording].

There are 34 KBL candidates. May 20 will be the start of a 15-day campaign period.

DISSIDENTS, SOLDIERS KILLED IN MINDANAO FIGHTING

HK040051 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Thirty-three persons, including 14 dissidents and 4 soldiers, were killed in an ambush and in fighting in the past 4 days between government troops and rebels in Mindanao. Twenty-one others, 14 of them soldiers, were wounded. The 14 rebels killed included 7 commanders of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF]. They were slain when government troops stormed their headquarters in (Sampiric), Basilan, last Saturday. The slain MNLF rebels were not identified in the military report.

In Zamboanga Del Norte, 11 terrorists of the communist New People's Army were killed in a 4-day running gun-battle between government troopers and a 60-man NPA band through barangays (Sarongan), (Manucan), (Baludoran) and (Taribugan) in Roxas town. Heavy fighting was reported still continuing yesterday. Three constabulary troopers were wounded and one was reported missing. The NPA band was reported led by (Samuel Obando), alias Commander (Skylab), and (Vicente Dumar), alias Commander (Relio).

THREE MNLF COMMANDERS, FOLLOWERS SURRENDER

OW071221 Quezon City Television Network in English 1100 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Three more commanders of the Moro National Liberation Front and 12 of their followers have turned their backs on the secessionist movement in the south.

The group surrendered to Lt Gen Fidel Ramos, AFP vice Chief of Staff and head of both the Constabulary and the INP Col Luis (Sanadres), PC/INP public information officer said the group's surrender took place at the PC/INP Headquarters in Mati, Davao Oriente.

The NMLF commanders were identified as (Samir Somander), alias Commander Andy; Abdul (Furrul), alias Commander Rex and Al (Culmatan), alias Commander Al.

CLASHES IN NEGROS, SAMAR KILL 13 TROOPS, REBELS

HK070419 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 6 May 82

[Excerpts] A Philippine Constabulary [PC] captain three sergeants and four others, including three NPA terrorists, were killed in ambushes in Negros Occidental last Tuesday and Wednesday. The slain captain was (Larul Yanguas), the commander of the 662d Provincial PC Company. He and his men were ambushed by NPA terrorists in barangay (Tapo) in Ilo town, Negros Occidental. PC soldiers under provincial Commander Colonel (Francisco Abudon) are tracking down the ambusers of Captain (Yanguas) and his men. The other ambush victims were patrolman (Edwin Gevatir) and an unidentified rebel, who were killed in barangay (Kapadianan) in Himamaylan, and two unidentified rebels slain in a police ambush in barangay (Dinafuhatan) in Escalante town.

In Samar, government troopers killed 5 New People's Army terrorists and wounded 1 in a 30-minute gun-battle in barangay (Castiopai), Eastern Samar, May 4. The government side suffered two wounded.

ZAMBOANGA BOMB EXPLOSIONS KILL FOUR

HK110112 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Five bomb explosions rocked Zamboanga City yesterday afternoon, killing 4 persons and wounding 70 others. Police authorities said the bomb explosions from homemade bombs occurred at various intervals starting at 1 pm yesterday. Three of the bombs exploded one after the other at the back of the public market and at the office of the market superintendent. In the first three explosions, police said 1 died and 44 others were wounded. The identities of the fatalities were not immediately available.

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